INSURANCE.

Bombay Millowners' Association is anxious to help Indian Insurance Companies.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. XVII NO. 238-- BOMBAY TUESDAY OCTOBER 8 1929 ONE ANNA

INSURANCE.

Will Millowners put into practice their own receive to help Indian Insurance Companies?

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

Sir John Simon In Way Of Labour's Declaration Of Policy

MR. WEDGWOOD BENN'S VISIT TO INDIA

India Office Unable to Confirm Newspaper Report

LORD IRWIN TO LIFT VEIL REGARDING LABOUR INTENTIONS ON RETURN

LONDON, Oct. 7.

India Office is absolutely unaware of the possible visit of Mr. Wedgwood Benn to India reported in a newspaper.

With regard to the report that important announcement of the Government policy in India is likely to be made soon, it is understood that though it is very unlikely that anything of this sort will occur until after presentation of report of the Simon Commission which is expected by about February, it will not be surprising if Lord Irwin refers to Government's policy in his speeches after his return to India.—Reuter.

Declaration Of Policy To Be Delayed

SIR JOHN SIMON IN THE WAY

LONDON, Oct. 7.

Further enquiries by the "Free Press of India" elicit that the prospect of an announcement of policy by the Labour Government in regard to India has caused considerable dissatisfaction in the Simon Commission circles.

Sir John Simon, it is stated, was consulted and he has, it is further reported, expressed it as his view that Labour Government should make no announcement on Indian affairs until the Commission have reported. Sir John also appears to have given rise to an impression in informed circles that unless he agrees the Labour Government will not disregard his wishes.

It is likely in the circumstances that the final decision will be deferred till the return of the Premier from the United States. And as Lord Irwin is leaving for India this week whatever decisions may have been reached are likely to be tentative in character.

Meanwhile the study of the objections of Simon Commission to the declaration of policy before the Commission reports is interesting. The principle underlying the appointment of the Commission is stated in the preamble of the Reforms Act 1919 and the section of Government of India Act under which the Commission was appointed. The point of view of the Simon Commissioners appears to be that any declaration of policy which may now be made would either anticipate the recommendations of the Commission or alter the very basis on which the Commissioners have been called upon to report. At the same time the Simon Commissioners have to confess that they are not likely to produce an agreed report and that factor, it is said, weighs with the Labour Government strongly.—Free Press Beam Service.

MR. BENN'S VISIT TO INDIA?

"I am reliably informed that when Mr. Ramsay MacDonald returns from America he will decide whether Mr. Wedgwood Benn can be spared to make an informal tour of India this cold weather, similar to the tour made by Mr. E. S. Montagu before the submission of the Montagu-Chelmsford Report," says the "Statesman's" London correspondent in a message.

The report, he adds, though not yet officially confirmed by Whitehall, merely indicates the wish on the part of the authorities not to make a public announcement until the Cabinet approves the projected mission.

I understand that the main proposals of the Simon Commission are already known in Whitehall—a fact which will enable Mr. Wedgwood Benn to carry out investigations in India on definite lines.

If the contemplated tour is carried out, I learn that the Secretary of State for India will not receive formal evidence, but will meet leaders of all shades of Indian opinion in order to imbibe the Indian political atmosphere before taking up the major task of considering legislation which will arise out of the Simon Commission Report.

SETTLEMENT OF INDIAN PROBLEM.

—:o:—

LABOUR TO FOLLOW EGYPTIAN MODEL.

LONDON, Oct. 4.

The political correspondent of the "Liberty," cables:—

With regard to India the Labour Government, it is understood, have now definitely decided to follow, in a modified form, the method that they adopted in carrying on negotiations with Egypt.

For the last few months every representation from different quarters, made to Mr. Wedgwood Benn, has been met with the answer—How can Labour go over the Simon Commission The Left Wing of the Labour Party, however, has triumphed in its plea that unless something definite was done before the Lahore Congress representative Indian leaders will get themselves committed to some far-reaching programme. In other words the plea of the Left Wing to checkmate the Extremists in the Lahore Congress has been accepted by the India Office. Recent developments such as the election of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru as the President of the Lahore Congress as also urgent private representations to the Labour Party at the Brighton Conference are also partly responsible for this final decision.

It is now understood that the onus of selecting representatives from India will be thrown on the Assembly who will be authorised to elect both from inside and outside it.

The subjects that will be specially dealt with in the Round Table Conference will be the method of suffrage, election and second chamber in the provinces. The principle of provincial autonomy and the introduction of reforms in Native States will be accepted. Details about the relations between the Native States and the Central Government will be left to the Round Table Conference.

Civil Aviation In India

MR. KABALI INTERVIEWED

BOMBAY, Oct. 7.

Mr. P. M. Kabali, in a statement to the Press, expresses his surprise at the question which was asked by several people on his arrival in India whether there was any political move on the part of Government which led to the failure of his solo flight. He affirms that he was given every possible help by the officers of the Air Ministry, particularly Sir Sifton Brancker. The Imperial Airways Ltd. gave him letters of introduction to their offices all along the route. Indians in London including Sir Dorab Tata gave him much help. The Italian Government were also very solicitous to him.

HIS HEALTH FAILED HIM.

Mr. Kabali then recounts the reasons for his failure. To begin with, his health failed him. Secondly his machine gave trouble. But the main reasons are to be sought elsewhere. All the pilots who have hitherto made successful non-stop and long-distance flights have had an experience of three to four years, and some even seven years, in flying. His own experience is limited to hardly 50 hours and immediately he got his "B" licence, he started on his flight. His selection of the machine is also not quite happy.

PROSPECTS OF AVIATION.

Mr. Kabali then proceeds to review the prospects of aviation as a national enterprise in India. He is of opinion that though it will not be a paying proposition at the initial stages, in the long run it is bound to be lucrative.

Mr. Kabali points out that the Government of India, Civil Aviation Department, have not yet announced their decision with regard to the help they want to give to Indian enterprises and feels sure they will give no subsidy or Postal contract to foreign firms.

SATYAGRAHA IN BAGLAN & NASIK?

Mr. Kathe's Move

INTERVIEW WITH SIRDAR VALLABHBHAI

The Swaraj Ashram, Bardoli, wires under date October 7th:—

"Mr. Mohaniraj Kathe, leader of the revenue settlement agitation in Baglan taluka, is touring Bardoli and has visited several ashrams. He proposes to start Satyagraha in Baglan and Nasik Mr. Kathe who is the Secretary, Pracharakashram, Nasik, has been deputed the Baglan Land League to discuss the proposed Baglan Satyagraha with Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel and to request him to fulfil his promised visit to Baglan."—A. P.

PUNJAB GOVERNOR LEAVES ON TOUR.

—:o:—

SIMLA, Oct. 7.

The Governor of the Punjab with his personal staff left Simla by special motor this afternoon on tour.—A. P.

INDIAN RAILWAY CONFERENCE ASSOCIATION.

—:o:—

The twenty-sixth session of the Indian Railway Conference Association commences at Simla on 12th instant under the Presidentship of Sir Ernest Jackson, Agent, B. B. & C. I. Railway. Among the important subjects to be dealt with are:—

(1) Technical subjects connected with civil, mechanical, electric, and signal and interlocking engineering,

(2) Improvements in operating methods,

(3) Increased facilities for the public both in the matter of passenger travel and transport of merchandise and

(4) Welfare of the staff of railways.—A. P.

Down with Purdah

YOUNG MEN'S DEPUTATION ON TOUR IN U. P.

MARWARI LADIES' KEEN INTEREST.

(From A Correspondent).

BENARES, Oct. 7.

A deputation of the Nawajiwan Mandal for observing Anti Purdah Day on November 13th reached Raniganj and Bhagalpur. Successful meetings were held under the presidentship of Babus Jagannath Jhunjhunwala and Bhuramull Manwadia respectively. Most of the young men and the ladies of the Marwari society gathered. Great enthusiasm was on evidence amongst the ladies who addressed the meetings. Many promised to observe, Anti-Purdah Day in the evening Workers of "Akhara" movement also met Babu Padamraj Jain, Akhara organiser in Bhagalpur. The deputation is on its way to Cawnpore.

AHMEDABAD MILL STRIKE CONTINUES.

—:o:—

WORKERS FIRM.

AHMEDABAD, Oct. 7.

The strike of weavers of the Aryoday Ginning Mill continues. The majority of strikers, as had been expected, have not returned to work.

The mill is trying to recruit new men. As, however, sufficient number of new men have not been recruited in the weaving department ring, and the spinning department had to be closed to-day owing to shortage of material and the men were sent away.

These men who are members of the Labour Union approached the Secretary who is considering what steps should be taken in the matter.—A. P.

DR. ALAM IN BENARES

—:o:—

EXHORTATION TO EXTIRMINATE COMMUNALISM.

BENARES, Oct. 7.

"Destroy communalism root and branch" urged Dr. Mohamed Alam, while speaking at a crowded public meeting at the Town Hall last night. He thought that there was no hope for India's future unless the communal mentality of the people was eradicated. He had been supporting the Nehru Report from the beginning, but he felt that communal rights should not have been recognised, as there were no communal interests in political matters

Dr. Alam is on a short visit to Benares on his way back from Calcutta to Lahore.—A. P.

KARACHI TRAGEDY.

—:o:—

KARACHI, Oct. 7.

A tragedy occurred during Navaratri celebration here. When electric lights illuminating the image of a Goddess failed, a Hindu named Vrylal Mavji, trying to put them right, touched a live wire with the result that death followed instantaneously.—A. P.

DISASTROUS FIRE IN KARACHI SHOP.

—:o:—

RS. 20,000 WORTH LOSS ESTIMATED.

A fire this morning caused a damage estimated at Rs. 20,000 in a shop dealing in perfumes and certain other articles on Marriot Road.—A. P.

TATA STEEL CO., PRODUCTION FOR SEPT.

—:o:—

Messrs. Tata Sons Limited, Agents for the Tata Iron and Steel Company Limited, report that the total approximate production of the Steel Works at Jamshedpur during the month of September 1929 was:—

	Tons.
Pig Iron	67,941
Steel Ingots	47,113
Finished steel	32,205

REACTIONARIES TRIUMPH IN BOMBAY COUNCIL.

Bill to Widen Bombay's Municipal Franchise Defeated

MR. NARIMAN FOR ADULT SUFFRAGE

Sir Vasantrao's Certificate to Nationalist Members!

POONA, Oct. 7

As the Bill to lower the franchise of the Bombay Corporation from Rs. 10 to Rs. 5 was to be read a third time, the Capitalist members from Bombay were very active from the beginning to gather as many votes as possible. They were able to pool 36 votes against 30, and the Bill was rejected.

The question of providing separate wells for the "depressed" classes was hotly discussed at question-time and the Minister-in-Charge had to answer a number of supplementary questions. Replying to the original question by Mr Solanki whether the Government have issued orders to dig and build wells for the "depressed" class, people in the villages of three Divisions, Minister Desai stated that (a) Government have not issued any special orders regarding the construction of wells for "depressed" classes. They have, however, directed all the Collectors to advise local bodies to consider the desirability of throwing open to the "untouchables" all public wells, etc. If this is done the "depressed" classes will have free access to every public well, and the need for separate provision would not ordinarily arise.

WIDER FRANCHISE FOR BOMBAY.

After this the Bill to lower the franchise of the Bombay Corporation was taken up.

Sir Vasantrao Dabholkar and Mr P. J. Murzban opposed the third reading of the Bill.

Sir Vasantrao requested the Government to take such attitude whereby administration of Bombay would not suffer. He did not know why the Government decided to be neutral on such an important measure which would decide the fate of Bombay. He pointed out that Labour was fairly represented in the Bombay Corporation though in an indirect manner.

SIR VASANTRAO'S CERTIFICATE TO NATIONALISTS!

The Nationalist members were always for the masses and hence Labour had no ground to complain that their interests were ignored. Moreover there was no ghost of a chance for the poor labourer to get himself elected.

MR. MURZBAN ON BENDED KNEES BEFORE OFFICIALS.

Mr. P. J. Murzban asked whether it was not the duty of the Government to seriously consider the interests of a municipality which was going to make primary education compulsory and which contemplated to launch one of the biggest drainage schemes. He said that he appealed to the Government as it was hopeless to appeal to the other side. He wondered whether the Government kept neutral because they did not want to offend the other-side after their victory over "Goonda" Bill. He entreated official benches to reject this measure which spelt disaster and ruin to the city of Bombay.

MR. NARIMAN IN DEFENCE OF WIDER FRANCHISE.

Mr. K. F. Nariman who was absent on Saturday took up the cudgels on behalf of Labour and made a strong speech in favour of the Bill. He stated that ordinarily he respected the resolution of the Corporation but in regard to this question the opinion of the Corporation should not be counted for anything at all for here their judgement could never be dispassionate and impartial. He asserted that utility and efficiency of present Corporation was greater than the past and is bound to increase even when the franchise was lowered. There might not be a number of motor cars when there was a meeting of the Corporation but surely the new Corporation would be more useful and efficient.

He pointed out that on former occasions opposition speeches were not so moderate and it was asked whether "inkyas" and "pandyas" were to take the seats adorned by "Sirs" and "Esquires". He was prepared to give numerous instances of corruption even from the old Capitalistic Corporation. Corruption was not the result of poverty. He could have appreciated if the franchise was based on education but he was entirely opposed to a system based on wealth as qualification to vote. In fact he declared himself in favour of adult franchise. He stated that the Commissioner was seduced by Capitalists and warned the Government rather than appealing as the other side did.

The Bill was rejected by 36 votes against 30.

AMENDING WATAN ACT.

After the Corporation Bill was thrown out Rao Bahadur Patil brought in a Bill to amend the Bombay Watan Act. Disputes of heirship under the Bombay Hereditary Offices Act (1924) are primarily decided by the Collector whose decision is at times not satisfactory to all the parties. The amending Bill aims at making it obligatory upon the Collector to respect the decision of the Civil Court in the matter of heirship so that the Collector should be required to cause the entry in respect of heirship in the Watan Register to be amended in the light of the decision of the Civil Court.

The Revenue Member made his maiden speech agreeing to the first reading of the Bill. He admitted that originally he wanted to oppose the Bill, but after hearing the speech of the mover he was prepared to support the first reading. The first reading was carried and the Bill was referred to the Select Committee. Nawale and others.

LOWERING LOCAL BOARD FRANCHISE.

Mr. Swaminarayan then introduced the Bill to amend the Bombay Local Boards Act. The object of this Bill is to lower the qualification of the voter in the District Local Board to Rs. 16 assessment or rent which would be lower than qualification for the Legislative Council and higher than that for Taluk Local Boards.

The mover pointed out that at present the qualification was Rs. 32 which is the same for the Legislative Council. This he pointed out was unfair.

Minister Desai declared that the attitude of the Government would be of neutrality similar to that towards the Bole Bill, but he observed that this Bill was inopportune in view of the fact that the Simon Commission was considering the whole problem of reforms. He, however, agreed to support the

(Continued from page 12.)

POT CALLING THE KETTLE BLACK

—:o:—

Mr. Purcell on Indian Leaders

"THEY ARE AS BAD AS BRITISH"

ECONOMIC BLOCKADE OF BRITAIN TELLS.

LONDON, Oct. 7.

Impassioned appeal for self-government for India was made at the Conference of Commonwealth of India League at Manchester. Mr. Laycock, member of the House of Commons, presiding, drew attention to the economic effect on Lancashire of Indians' boycott of British goods.

NOTHING TO CHOOSE BETWEEN TWO.

Mr. Purcell said that India was suffering from stomach trouble, and until the standard of living of working class was improved, the situation would be hopeless. Only sound trade-unionism and organisation would improve conditions, for Indian leaders were as bad as the British.—Reuter.

PRINCESS ROYAL'S HEALTH.

—:o:—

LONDON, Oct. 7.

Princess Royal arrived in London yesterday. The Bulletin states that the journey has in no way retarded her progress. Further improvement must necessarily be slow and convalescence cannot be expected for three or four weeks.—Reuter.

NAVAL CONFERENCE

—:o:—

MR. HENDERSON INVITES FOUR BIG POWERS.

LONDON, Oct. 7.

It is officially announced that Mr. Henderson has issued an invitations to America, Japan, France and Italy to participate in the Naval Conference to be held in London in the third week of January.—Reuter.

Paris.—Quai d'Orsay has received news that airman Costes landed safely on 29th September in region of Taitaikhar, north-east of Harbin.—Reuter.

The Port Officer, Okha Port, wires under date to-day:—

S. S. "Querimba" (British India Steam Navigation Line, Agents Messrs. Chhotalal Premji & Co.,) discharged 953 tons of sugar and left for Veraval with the same bottom cargo.—A. P.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS

—:o:—

New York Futures Advance 2 to 5 Pts

TRADE BUYING AND PROFIT TAKING.

Bombay, Oct. 7.

On Saturday the New York Cotton futures market opened firm on higher Liverpool advices and trade buying influenced by reports of excessive rains. The market displayed a strong tone but appearance of profit taking completely changed the tone. The offering increased and the market closed at a rise of 2 to 5 points. Spot Cotton prices closed unchanged at 18.90c.

The New Orleans Cotton futures market was quiet but steady and closed at a rise of 2 points. Spot Cotton prices remained unchanged at 18.42c.

The Liverpool Cotton futures market opened firm at a rise of 1 point and advanced on increased buying. The market closed at a rise of 4 to 3 points. January 1931 delivery closed at a rise of 1 point at 10.01d. Middling American Spot Cotton prices closed at a rise of 7 points and sales amounted to 4,000 Bales.

Empire Cotton futures and Egyptian Cotton futures ruled very steady and closed at a rise of 4 points.

Although taking belt as a whole, excessive rains undoubtedly occurred during the month of September, there can be no assurance that the Crop Reporting Board will make any drastic change in their next crop forecast to be published to-morrow as indicated by the trend of private estimates. The average guess of the Members of the New York Cotton Exchange is 14,707,000 Bales. The following extract from Messrs. A. Narden and Co.'s market letter dated Sept. 5, clearly signifies that the price movement is not likely to be wide.

While the approaching Government estimate will have an important bearing on the future course of prices, making a cautious attitude advisable until it is known, there are other factors which merit consideration. From a bearish point of view, we have the rapidly increasing movement helped along by ideal weather for picking and ginning; the possibility that the majority of producers will find present prices attractive and will market their crops as soon as possible; a relatively large visible supply of outside growths and generally favourable new crop prospects in India and Egypt. It would seem that in the absence of crop developments of a sufficiently serious character to encourage sustained trade and speculative buying during the height of the movement, an easier tendency may develop. On the other hand, the trade have begun to realise that a burdensome yield is no longer a possibility, and we expect them to take advantage of all moderate setbacks to cover forward requirements, making a severe decline unlikely.

Until the size of the crop can be more accurately ascertained, it will probably be best to confine purchases to setbacks. In the event of sharp advances, however, scalping operations on the short side should result favourably on account of the large volume of hedge selling which such advances may be expected to meet while the movement is at its height.

PRIVATE CABLES.

N. Y. December Highest 18.89 Lowest 18.81. January Highest 18.99 (opening) lowest 18.89 (11.48 a.m..

Nordon and Co.:—"At present levels trade buying sufficient offset hedge selling speculative interest small pending report, prefer purchases dips."

Messrs Khimji Poonja and Co. have received the following cables from their Liverpool friends Messrs. Hornby Hemelryk and Co:—

"Unfavourable rains Central and Eastern Belt."

"Spinners takings so far this season are 2,157,000 bales."

Reuter.: —

"Market was early strong on excessive rains and trade buying, but later reacted partially on profit-taking."

Messrs Drennan and Co. have received the following telegrams from their Liverpool friends, dated 5th October 1929.:—

Messrs. Stubbs and Grindrod.:

"Market steady but inactive, crop reports mixed, no change expected Bureau, think advance probable after report."

CEYLON SHARE QUOTATIONS.

—:o:—

Messrs. Forbes and Lund, have received the following quotations by special telegram from Colombo.

Bombay, Oct. 4.

Name of Company.	Latest prices. Rs
Bukit Darah Rubber	20
Cavunal Rub. & Tea	10
Ceylon Planters	27
Ceylon Rubber	47/8
Clunes Estates	22
Cochin Rubber	34/8
Ella Tea	170
Estates Co. of Uva	33/8
Fairlawn Estate	36/8
Frocester Estates	60
Hatbawe Rubber	10
Honiton Rubber	7
Horawala Rubber	45
Indo-Malay Estates	20
Jambulande Tk & Rub.	12
Jebong Rubber	15
Kalutara Company	34
Kalutara Rubber	15
Kelani Valley Rub.	25
Langat River	23
Lanka Rubber	59
Lansdowne Rubber	190
Maha Uva Estates	55
Meall Mor Estates	22
Mirishena Rubber	40
Narangoda Rubber	25
Neuchatel Estates	38
North-Western Rub.	18
Pelmadulla T. & Rub.	21
Rubber Growers'	32
Saffragam T. & Rub.	190
Talgaswella Tea	42/8
Torrington Tea	24/8
Udabage Tea	62/8
Udapolla Rubber	20
Ullswater Rubber	11
Vogan Tea	39
Warriapolla Estate	26
+ Cocoanuts.	

Remarks:—Rubber: Spot Colombo Re. 0.48 Cents.

STERLING SHARE QUOTATIONS.

—:o:—

Messrs. Forbes and Lund, have received the following quotations by special Cablegram from London:—

Bombay, Oct. 4.

Name of Company.	Latest prices. £		
Andhra Valley (7-1/2 p. c. 1933 Notes)	100	0	0
Assam Bengal Railway Ordy. Stock	93	0	0
Attock Oil Co., Ltd.	2	13	9
Australian 5 p. c. Loan (1935/45	94	5	0
Burma Corporation Ltd.	0	17	9
Calcutta Tramways (Ordy.)	0	16	0
Canadian Eagle Oil Co.	0	11	0
Eastern Bank Ltd.	6	12	6
French 5 p.c. Rentes	21	5	0
Hongkong and Shanghai Bankg. Corpn.	129	0	0
Imperial Airways Ltd. Ord.	1	6	3
India 3 p.c. Sterling Stock	55	0	0
Indian Coppoor Copn.			
India 4 1/2 p. c. Sterling Loan (1950/55)	84	15	0
India 3 p.c. Sterling (Ord.)	0	2	6
Mexican Eagle Oil Co.	6	15	3
Motor Fuel Proprietory Ltd.	0	2	6
Nitrate Railway (Ordy.)	6	15	0
P. & O. Banking Corporation Ltd.	8	0	0
Russo-Asiatic Consolidated Ltd.	0	1	0
Shahdara Saharanpur L. Rly. 4 1/2 p.c. Debs.	73	0	0
Southern Punjab Railway (Ord. Stock)	189	0	0
Souther Punjab Railway (4 p.c. Pref. Stock	98	0	0
Tata Power (7 1/2 p.c. 'B' Debs. 1934/48)	101	0	0
War Loan 5 p.c. (1929/47)	101	0	0

Remarks:— Andhra Valleys ex-div.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT QUOTATIONS.

Messrs. Thos Smith & Co.

Liverpool, Oct. 5.

Oct. close at s. 9/1d. up 1-7/8d.
Dec. close at s. 9/6 1/4d. up 1-1/2d.
Mar. close at s. 10/0 1/4d. up 1-3/8d.
Wheat Chicago Market:
Dec per bushel dolls. 1.35 up 1-3/8
Mar. per bushel dolls. 1.42 up 1-1/2.
May. per bushel dolls. 1.45-3/4 up 1-1/.2
Argentine Linseed Quotation:
Nov. 24.90 up 145.
Feb. 90.65 up 30.
Wheat Cable:

"Market during week featureless. Consumptive demand continues poor. Future dependent on Plate and America, Canada keeping steady, improvement in demand would affect market upwards."

MESSRS. WELD & CO., ON BUREAU.

Messrs. Weld and Co. expect the Bureau report 14,900,000 Bales.

MESSRS. BRUEL & CO., ON BUREAU.

Bombay, Oct. 7.

Private estimates of to-morrow's Official Bureau Report vary rather more than usual and it is a difficult matter to form any reliable conclusions. We rather expect a figure in the neighbourhood of 14,600,000 Bales.

Money Market

—:o:—

B. C. Rate T T 1/5 25/32.
B. C. Rate D D 1/5 13/16.
LONDON BANKS SELLING:—
T T 1/5 13/16 Cash
D D 1/5 27/32
T T 1/5 13/16 To Mid-Oct.
T T 1/5 31/32 Jany.
LONDON BANKS BUYING:—
T T 1/5 7/8 Cash.
D D 1/5 15/16 Near.
T T 1/5 7/8 Near.
3 Mos. 1/1 1/4 Mail.
3 Mos. 1/6 9/32 Oct.
3 Mos. 1/6 11/32 Nov.
NEW YORK:—
B C. Rate T. T. 278.
Banks Selling T T 277 1/2.
Banks Buying T T 276 1/2.
PARIS:—
Benk Selling D. D. 919.
Banks Buying D. D. 930.
Bank Buying 3 Mos. 940.
JAPAN:—
Banks Selling T T 132.
Banks Buying 60 Days 129 1/2.
HONGKONG:—
Banks Selling D D 124 1/2.
SHANGHAI:—
Banks Selling D D 152 1/2.
SHINGAPORE:—
Banks Selling D D 256 3/4.
JAVA:—
Banks Selling D D 89 7/8.
CROSS RATE:—
New York/London 4.85 5/16 5th inst.
Shanghai/London 2/3 1/16 7th inst.
Japan/London 9/11 15/32 5th inst.
London/Paris 123.95 5th inst.
London/Belgium 34.88 5th inst.
London/Switzerland 25.17-3/4 5th inst.
London/Italy 92.85 5th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange::—Quiet.
Gold £4/4/11 1/2 4th inst. £4/4/11 1/2 5th inst.
Silver London Ready 23 1/8 4th inst. 23 1/8 5th inst.
Silver Loondon Forward 23 1/4 4th inst. 23 1/4 5th inct.
Silver New York Ready 50 3/8 4th inst. 50 1/4 5th inst.
London Discounts 3 Mos. 6 9/32 per cent. 4th inst. 6 9/32 per cent. 5th inst.
London Discounts 6 Mos. 6 13/32 per cent. 4th inst. 6 13/32 per cent. 5th inst.
Imperial Bank Rate 5 per cent. Bank of England Rate 6-1/2 per cent.
Money:—Inter Bank Call 4 per cent. Nominal, 3 Mos. 4-1/4 per cent. 6 Mos. 4-3/4 per cent. 12 Mos. 4-1/2 per cent.
Tone:—Steady.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

—:o:—

Bombay, Oct. 7.

3-1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 68-4-6.
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 91.
4 per cent Loan due 1934-37 Rs. 90-10.
4 per cent Loan due 1960-70 Rs. 77-10.
4-1/2 per cent Bonds due 1934 Rs. 96-4.
4-1/2 per cent Loan due 1955-60 Rs. 88.
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 96-2.
5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 97-14.
5 per cent Loan due 1939-44 Rs. 96.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 100-8.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 101-7.
6 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1936 Rs. 100-12.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 101-14.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 102-14.
6-1/2 per cent Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 106-14.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 76-4.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 76-4.
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 76-4.
5 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1956 Rs. 88-6.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 105.
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 100.
Forward Rates—18th October Settlement. 3-1/2 per cent. Rupee Paper Rs. 68-3: 5 per cent 1945-55 Rs. 101-6.
Tone of market:—Quiet.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

—:o:—

Bombay, Oct. 7.

3 months Discounts 6 9/32 per cent.
6 months Discounts 6 13/32 per cent.
Bank of England rate 6 1/2 per cent.
Call Money 3 1/2 per cent.
One month 3 per cent.
Three months 3 1/2 per cent.
Six months 5 per cent.
Twelve months 4 1/2 per cent.
Tone of money market:—Steady.
Imperial Bank of India rate 5 per cent.
Tone of silver:—Market idle. Very little doing.

Bombay Cotton

—:o:—

Bombay, Oct. 8.

The local market opened very steady at Rs. 346-12-0 for Broach A.M. delivery on reports of absence of rains in Kathiawar. At this level was increased liquidation by commission houses and prices ruled easy. Liverpool opened quiet but steady at a decline of 2 points and the market closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

Broach A.-M.	345-12
Oomra D.-J.	306-12
Bengal D.-J.	246-12

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Oct. 7.

Oct.	215.00—4.40
Jan.	210.30—9.70
April	209.20

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

—:o:—

Bombay, Oct. 7.

100 G G Kesha & Co., Pachora	257
100 G G Kesha & Co., Nagar	260
100 G G Kesha & Co., Muthia	253
100 S J David Mill, Bengal	211
100 Bussan and Co., Beawar	221
100 India Cotton, Arvi	262
100 Ital-India and Co., Sojat Road	225
100 H Nenshi and Co., Devalgaon	270
100 Volkart Bros., Nimarkhedi	240
100 Phoenix Mill, Anjar	315
100 Gold Mohor Mill, Ujjain	272

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTH.

(Issued by the Hindustani Native Merchants' Association.) 342, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

	Rs. a. p. Per lb.
KHADI.	
Textile	0 12 0
Century	0 11 9
Jacob	0 11 6
Moon	0 12 0
LONG CLOTH (full weight 34/40 In.)	Per lb.
Century 91-1/2—92-1/2	0 15 9
Century 6404-8705	1 0 3
Fazal (Mahal)	1 0 0
Pehlad	0 15 3
Pabaney (Phoolmala)	0 15 9
Manekji (Patangia)	0 15 0
Daud Sahib	0 15 0
Ganga Ghat	0 14 3
LONG CLOTH (Light weight) No. 5202 5303.	Per lb.
Rachael Mill	1 0 6
David	1 0 3
Moon	1 0 3
Phoenix	1 0 6
Dinshaw (Gaumukh)	0 15 0
LONG CLOTH—Quality.	
Swan Finlay	1 0 0
Gold Mohor	0 15 6
LONG CLOTH Satin Calender 34-42 In.	Per lb.
Textile (Hand)	0 15 0
Spring (Merchant)	0 15 0
Century (Bugle-Apollo (Pyala)	0 15 0
Tata Mill (Darji)	0 15 0
Sakuntla	0 15 0
Manekji (Kunda)	0 13 0
Pehlad (Siwala)	0 14 0
Rachael	0 15 0
Dinshaw (Maharaja)	0 13 6
Maher	0 15 0
Machhwa	0 14 0
Moon	0 14 6
LEPAD	
Spring	0 15 0
Textile	0 15 0
Century	0 15 0
DHOOTIES 7 8 9 Yards.	Per lb. Rs. a. p.
Spring (Balance)	1 1 0
Jacob	1 1 0
Century	1 1 0
Moon Mill	1 1 0
3732 Moon	1 1 0
3832 Mayer	1 1 0
DHOOTIES 10 Yards.	
Spring (balance)	1 0 0
Century	1 0 0
Jacob	1 0 0
Moon Mill	1 0 0
1386 Tata Per Piece	2 15 0
GIN COLOURED.	
A 1515 Tulsidas	11 14 0
B 1515 Ratilal	12 12 0
MARKIN JAPAN.	
4488	12 4 0
8383	9 5 0
yards 120	20 4 0
9898	10 6 0
8015	9 4 0
9797	9 4 0
6300	10 5 0
44000	9 0 0
BLACK CHECK.	
5800 Sholapur	8 14 0
SALIYA.	Per lb.
Century	0 15 3
Spring (Merchant)	0 15 3
DUKDI Yards 12-13-14.	
Kanta	1 2 3
Kohinoor	
Phoenix	1 3 0
Framji	1 1 9
DHOTI FITA CHIRMA.	
Yards 5 to 9	Per lb.
Chhawani	1 0 6
Moon	1 0 6
Maher	
Simplex	1 0 0
Yards 10.	
Chhawani	1 0 6
Simplex	1 0 0

BULLION

(The Bombay Bullion Brokers' Association Ltd.).

SILVER.

Bombay, Oct. 7.

London Ready 23/9
London Forward 23/4
China op. 2/3/2, 2/3/1
America 50/2
Ready 52/6
Kartak op. 52/11, 52/9, 52/8
Asho 52/9, 52/7, 52/6
Teji Mandi Asho -/9/.
Martak 1-1/2

GOLD.

Ready 21/9/
Asho 21/7/9
Kartak 21/8/.
N. Manor 21/10/3
N. City 21/10/9

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

F. P. Bales	Bombay, Oct. 7. 1929-30	1928-29
Receipts to date 5-10-29	2168000	2056000
Receipts Yesterday 5-10-29	68000	73000
Exports to date 5-10-29	1103000	1355000
Stock at Ports 4-10-29	127700	1169000
Stock Interior Towns 4-10-29	727000	603000
Stock Liverpool 4-10-29	700000	575000
Visible Supply 410-29	3106000	3064000
Quantity in Sight 4-10-29	3499000	3073000

DAILY ROOM RATE

Bombay, Oct. 7.

Bengal 249 D-J.
Broach 346 A-M.
Umra 307 D-J.

THE SEEDS TRADERS' ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, Oct. 7.

Castorseeds: Delivery May Opening Rs. 51-8, Highest Rs. 51-12, Lowest nil, Closing Rs. 51-10-6.

Groundnut Seeds: Delivery February Opening Rs. 56-9, Highest nil, Lowest Rs. 56-2, Closing Rs. 56-4-6

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Oct. 7.

	Cwts.
Wheat	4,229
Linseed	7,112
Rape, Rai & Mustardseeds	264
Gingellyseeds	214
Poppyseeds	170
Groundnuts	7,430
Castorseeds	401
Rice	1,683
Myraboltams	1,354
Cottonseeds	2,205
Mowraseeds	50
Gram	437
Joowar	169
Maize	40
Bajree	605
	Tons
Coal	3,589

STOCKS & SHARES

—:o:—

Bombay, Oct. 8.

The forward business was closed to-day on account of clearing. On cash Indian Mfg. shares opened at Rs. 1,190 and advanced to Rs. 1,200 on good demand. Laxmi Cotton ex-D were done to-day at Rs. 1,500. Western India shares changed hands at Rs. 945. India Bank shares were bought and sold at Rs. 99. Imperial Bank shares were done at Rs. 1,387-8 while new issues were quoted at Rs. 340. Ahmedabad Electricity shares changed hands at Rs. 137-8. Andhra Ordinary shares opened at Rs. 647-8 and advanced to Rs. 652-8 on limited offerings. New India Insurance shares were sold at Rs. 22. Scindia shares opened at Rs. 12-2, but eased off to Rs. 12-1. Tata Steel Second Pref. were offered at Rs. 78, but towards the close buyers paid Rs. 78-4. Bombay Uganda shares were done at Rs. 33-8.

LINSEED & WHEAT.

Bombay, Oct. 7.

Wheat May 7-13-0.
Wheat January 7-14-0.
Linseed May 13-2-0.
Castorseed July 9-12-0.
Cottonseed July 4-7-0.
Groundnuts July 11-2-0.
Teelseed July 11-12-0.
Gram Punjab April 41-0-0.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT

—:o:—

Bombay,, Oct. 7.

General Remarks:—Widespread thundershowers have occurred in Malabar and there has been an extension of rainfall in the east United Provinces. Rainfall has been nearly general in Malabar, and local in the east United Provinces and the Konkan, while a few falls have occurred in southeast Madras and the north Mardas Coast. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded in the United Provinces, the south Deccan and Malabar, lightly to moderately clouded in the rest of the Peninsula, the Central Provinces and Gujarat, and clear elsewhere. The air is more moist than usual in most of the United Provinces, the west Deccan, south Gujarat and Sind. The highest temperature recorded yesterday was 101 degrees at Deesa.

Forecast:—Rainfall is likely to continue in Malabar.

Rainfall for 24 hours ending at 8 hrs. on the 7th October 1929:—

Station	Rainfall.
Allahabad	0.31"
Cawnpore	0.02"
Ratnagiri	0.03"
Marmugao	0.03"
Karwar	0.89"
Mahabaleshwar	0.10"
Sholapur	0.08"
Bijapur	0.01"
Belgaum	0.06"
Bangalore	0.04"
Mangalore	0.47"
Calicut	0.36"
Cochin	0.43"
Trivandrum	3.33"
Trichinopoly	0.12"
Madras	0.01"
Cuddapah	0.02"

THE WEATHER.

—:o:—

RAINFALL'S EXTENSION.

POONA, Oct. 7.

Rainfall has again been nearly general in Northeast India and has extended in the east United Provinces. Some heavy falls are reported from North Bengal and Bihar. Extensive thundershowers have occurred in Malabar and Tenasserim. A few falls of rain are also reported from north Burma.

The chief amounts of rainfall are:—Port Blair one inch. Victoria Point six, Tavoy and Mergui one and a half; Diamond Island and Lashio a quarter, Dinajpur six; Cherrapunji and Darjeeling five; Darbhanga three, Sambalpur, Hazaribagh, Naya Dumks, Dhubri, Purnea and Shillong two; Tezpur, Gauhati, Bogra, Jalpaiguri, Ranchi and Sandheads one and a half; Burdwan one; Gorakhpur a half; Allahabad a quarter. Trivandrum three; Karwar one; Mangalore and Cochin a half; and Calicut and Mercara a quarter.

Forecast:—Rainfal is likely to decrease in Orissa but is likely to continue in Bihar, Bengal, Assam and Malabar.

Earthquake Report:—Earthquake shock of slight intensity with its origin about five thousand and two hundred miles away was recorded by the Bombay Seismographs at 13 hours 42 minutes on Sunday, October 6.—A. P.

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

—:o:—

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending at 8 a.m. of 7-10-1929.

Barometer (corrected to 32 degress F.) at 8 a.m. 29.813 inches (.056 below normal).

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours plus .025.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 80.0 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 77.0.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 87.3 degrees (0.3 below normal.)

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 77.5 deg. (1.6 above normal).

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 87 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. ESE

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 11 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 186 miles.

Velocity of maximum just of wind during 24 hours 19 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10) 1.

Rainfall in 24 hours 0.00 inches.

Total rainfall during the month 3.69 inches.

Total rainfall during the year 57.55 inches.

Earthquake Report:—An earthquake shock of slight intensity at its origin about 5200 miles away was recorded by the Seismographs in the Colaba Observatory at 13 hours 42 minutes yesterday. (I. S. T.)

DECCAN GYMKHANA FOUNDATION DAY

—:o:—

GOVERNOR CONGRATULATES COLONY PUNCHAYAT FOR PROVIDING AMENITIES

His Excellency the Governor in the course of his speech at the Foundation Day ceremony of the Deccan Gymkhana, Poona, on Saturday, said:—

Twenty-three years ago to-day, the Deccan Gymkhana owed its foundation to the late Mr. Bhajekar, who had conceived the idea of providing a centre where people of every caste, creed or race could meet for the purpose of sports and games, and I am sure that Mr. Kelkar, who was among those who then assisted in launching the idea, must feel gratified this afternoon to see the remarkable development of which that conception has proved capable

We now find that the Deccan Gymkhana has expanded into a number of ramifications, each worked out fully and efficiently by itself, yet each connected with and contributing to the original idea; so that while preserving an all-round balance between its different parts, the institution as a whole has grown into something far more comprehensive than even the original founders could have contemplated, and now forms what is practically a self-contained social entity within its own limits.

FOUND RIGHT SOLUTION IN LIFE.

I am convinced that this Gymkhana and its garden suburb have found the right solution of life in or near large towns and cities. While the tendency of modern civilisation is to concentrate population in towns, there is growing up an increasing desire to counteract the one-sidedness of town life, and the modern Garden City is the expression of that feeling.

The provision of adequate recreational facilities in one of the first steps in furthering such a movement: and as we see in the case of the Deccan Gymkhana, it has been the first means of attracting people to reside in these pleasant and countrified surroundings Yet the purpose would be defeated if in coming here they merely transformed the place into a second town: and I am very glad that the organizers of the Colony have from the first shown so much forethought in this matter and have provided a proper lay-out and suitable building rules to preserve unspoilt the character of this place and its surroundings.

One has only to look around here to see how successful they have been, and I congratulate the Colony Panchayat on the many amenities which they have provided. From the demand for accommodation in the Colony it is evident that life in these surroundings has a real appeal for the educated middle classes and I hope that in course of time this Colony will serve as a model for others in the vicinity of our larger towns.

A HOPE OF PROSPERITY.

I hope that this Gymkhana will continue to flourish and to expand its membership and all its useful activities in the future. I am sure that its popularity will bring it the support which it so fully deserves in filling those needs for which funds are at present insufficient. It has given me much pleasure to visit the Gymkhana to-day and I wish it all possible success.

ALL-INDIA JATIN DAS STUDENTS' MEMORIAL FUND.

—:o:—

AN APPEAL.

An appeal "to all students of the schools and colleges of India" is issued by the authorities of the above Fund as under:—

"You must be aware that at a meeting of teachers and students of Calcutta, held at the Albert Hall, on the 26th September, with Acharya P. C. Ray in the chair, resolutions for raising a special Students' Fund in honour of the student-martyr Jatindra Nath Das, and to organise a Jatin Das Volunteer Corps with the mottos of 'service' and 'sacrifice', were passed.

May we request you in all solemnity to rally the institution to which you belong, and other Youth organisations with which you might be connected, for the collection of funds for the memorial and to enlist volunteers for the Jatin Das Volunteer Corps.

We fervently appeal to you, men and women students all over India, to help in the raising of such a memorial in honour of Jatin Das, which will be worthy of his supreme sacrifice for the upholding of the nation's prestige."

The appeal is received from 6A Bipro Dass Street, Amherst Street, P. O. Calcutta.

The funds when raised will be devoted exclusively to student-welfare and educative work and one of the items to which they will be directed will be the formation and upkeep of a Corps of Student Volunteers named 'Jatin Das Volunteer Corps'.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 14 April, 2017

SHIPPING.

P.&O. British India

(Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE

P. & O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES, (CALLING AT MALTA EVERY ALTERNATE WEEK).

Date.	Steamers.		Tons.
1929			
12 Oct.	Mantua* ..	ALL	10,946
19 „	Kaisar-i-Hind ..		11,518
26 „	Ranpura ..		16,601
2 Nov.	Razmak ..		10,602
9 „	Maloja x ..	VESSELS	20,837
16 „	Ranchi ..		16,650
23 „	Macedonia* ..		11,120
30 „	Morea ..		10,954
7 Dec.	Naldera x ..		16,088
14 „	Viceroy of India ..		19,649
21 „	Rawalpindi* ..		16,614
28 „	Kaisar-i-Hind	NOW SAIL	11,518
1930			
4 Jan.	Narkunda x ..		16,572
11 „	Ranpura ..		10,602
18 „	Rajputana* ..	DIRECT	16,568
25 „	Ranchi ..		16,650
1 Feb.	Mooltan x ..		20,847
8 „	Morea ..		10,954
15 „	Mantua* ..	FROM	10,946
22 „	Viceroy of India ..		19,000
1 Mar.	Maloja x ..		20,837
8 „	Kaisar-i-Hind		11,518
15 „	Razmak@ ..	BOMBAY	10,602
22 „	Ranpura ..		16,601
29 „	Naldera x ..		16,088
5 Apr.	Ranchi ..		16,650
12 „	Rawalpindi*	WITHOUT	16,619
17 „	Morea(Extra)		10,946
19 „	Razmak ..		10,602
26 „	Malwa* ..		11,000
26 „	Narkunda* ..		16,572
3 May.	Viceroy of India ..	TRANSHIPMENT	19,648
10 „	Rajputana* ..		16,568
17 „	Kaisar-i-Hind	AT	11,518
24 „	Mooltan x ..		20,847
31 „	Macedonia ..		11,120
7 June	Mantua ..	ADEN	10,946
14 „	Comorin ..		15,132
21 „	Maloja ..		20,837
28 „	Razmak ..		10,857

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

@ To Marseilles only.

*Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

x Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

FIRST and SECOND Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail steamer during the period, commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S. S. "MACEDONIA" on the 31st May 1930 and terminating with the steamer due in Bombay on the 20th September 1930. The fares will be as follows:—

	1st Saloon.	2nd Saloon.
To London and back by Sea	£150	£78
To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train across France in both directions	£120	£90
To Marseilles and back	£100	£72

The accommodation allotted will be the best available at time of application.

SINGLE BERTH CABINS.

There will be no extra charge for Single Berth Cabins between 1st June and 18th January.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS, BOMBAY TO PORT SAID AND PLYMOUTH.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT PORT SUDAN, MALTA, and/or TANGIER.

Date about.	Steamers.		Tons.
1929			
20th Nov. ..	Dumana ..		8,427
19th Dec. ..	Domala ..		8,422
1930			
3rd Apr. ..	Dumana ..		8,427
14th „ ..	Domala ..		8,442

These two vessels are only one class ships. Fares as follows:—

	Single.	Return.
Bombay to Plymouth. A	£64	£112
B	£60	£105
C	£56	£98

SHIPPING.

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Steamers.	Arrival.	Departure
Shinnoh Maru ..	26th Sept.	8th Oct.
Sumatra Maru ..	10th Oct.	23rd „
Chifuku Maru ..	25th Oct.	8th Nov.
Shunko Maru ..	8th Nov.	22nd „
Hon lulu Maru ..	24th Nov.	6th Dec.
Shinnoh Maru ..	9th Dec.	21st „

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P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

1929.			
11th Oct.	Naldera ..	Colombo and Australia.	
22nd „	Alipore ..	Straits, China and Japan	
25th „	Rawalpindi.	Colombo, Straits China and Japan	
8th Nov.	Narkunda ..	Australia.	
22nd „	Rajputana ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan.	
6th Dec.	Mooltan ..	Australia.	
20th „	Mantua ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan.	
1930			
3rd Jan.	Maloja ..	Colombo and Australia.	
17th „	Macedonia. .	Colombo, Straits China & Japan.	
31st „	Naldera ..	Colombo and Australia.	
14th Feb.	Rawalpindi..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan	
28th „	Narkunda ..	Colombo and Australia.	
28th Mar.	Mooltan ..	Colombo and Australia.	
25th April	Maloja ..	Colombo and Australia.	

* Cargo only.

HOLIDAY EXCURSION TICKETS TO AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

Holiday Excursion Return Tickets can be issued in the First Saloon only at the following fares from Bombay.

To Fremantle	£74
Adelaide	£76
Melbourne	£78
Sydney	£80
Brisbane	£82
Auckland or Wellington (N. Z.)	£100 via Sydney

Periods of availability 16 Weeks. Sailings approximately every month.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO ADEN, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

1929			
9th Oct.	Sandra ..	Basrah via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports.	
9th „	Karapara ..	East & South Africa.	
11th „	Varsova ..	Basrah via Karachi	
12th „	Chakla ..	Karachi via Porebunder Dwarka and C Mandvi.	
14th „	Vita ..	Karachi via P'Oke & C. Mandvi.	
about 14th Oct.	Ellora ..	Mombassa and Zanzibar.	

REDUCED FARES.

First Class return tickets to Mombassa available for three months are now issued by the East Africa Line of steamers. *Return fare Rs. 500/- only. Apply for particulars to the undersigned.

There will be sailings to Karachi on Monday, Wednesdays, Thursday, Fridays and Saturday, every week. The departure of the Karachi Gulf mail on Thursday or Friday is dependent upon the arrival of the inward English mail.

Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by Thurs.-Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamer or through passengers to Busrah.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING

NYK LINE

FOR SINGAPORE, CHINA & JAPAN

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive.	Leave.
Sado Maru ..	5898	23 Sept.	12 Oct.
Hakone Maru ..	10500	— —	@16 „
*Tottori Maru ..	5973	16 Oct.	26 Oct.
Suwa Maru ..	10700	— —	@30 Oct.
Awa Maru ..	6023	30 Oct.	13 Nov.
Fushimi Maru ..	11000	— —	@13 Nov
aNagato Maru ..	5901	15 Nov.	27 Nov.
Hakozaki Maru ..	10500	— —	@26 „

* Do not carry passengers.
@ From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseille
Haruna Maru ..	10500	17 Oct.	3 Nov.
Kamo Maru ..	8000	31 Oct.	17 Nov.
Katori Maru ..	10000	14 Nov.	1 Dec.

FROM ORIENT TO SAN FRANCISCO

Steamers.	Tons.	From Hongkong	From Kobe.
		Malden	
Tenyo Maru ..	22000	30 Oct.	6 Nov.
Korea Maru ..	20000	13 Nov.	20 Nov.

Other are Orient-Seattle, South-American (East and West Coast) and Japan Australia Services.

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Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—Influential and energetic DISTRICT AGENTS and Agents for the Mutual Help Poor Relief and Banking Society, Head Office Delhi for every unrepresented place in Burmah on monthly salary of Rs. 200 and 50 respectively and office allowance. Preference will be given to those who have insurance experience. For full particulars please apply with two annas stamp to the Manager.

A R 1932

WANTED—A SOLICITOR as PARTNER or ASSISTANT. For terms apply to Box No. 2368, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

A 32959

WANTED.

Applications are invited for the post of permanent DISTRICT INSPECTORS under the BRITANIA TEA CO., LTD., to organise agencies for sale of "BRITANIA TEA" (loose or packed by the company) starting salary Rs. 130-25-300, plus bonus. Candidates if selected, will have to qualify themselves by purchasing shares of the Company worth Rs. 130/- and the full amount is to be paid after selection. Applications with copies of testimonials should be forwarded to the Calcutta Office of the Company; BRITANIA TEA CO., LTD., 25 B. Swallow Lane. Calcutta.

WANTED—STOCKISTS in District Towns for useful American Novelty Articles. Can earn Rs. 30 to Rs. 50, a month with a capital of Rs. 100. M. M. ABRAHAM, Ahmed Essli Building, Mahim, Bombay.

A R1926

WANTED—AGENTS everywhere, pay commission, particulars samples against anna stamp. CURIOS TRADING AGENCY, Sarangpur, Ahmedabad.

A 1892

WANTED—A fast and competent SHORTHAND TYPIST. Maharashtrian preferred. Salary according to qualifications. Apply Box No. 2366 Advt. Dept. Bombay Chronicle."

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WANTED—SPECIAL and DISTRICT AGENTS, throughout Bombay Presidency on liberal commission. Apply: CALCUTTA INSURANCE LTD., 15, Hare Street, Calcutta.

WANTED—AGENTS for sale of "Bombay Chronicle Daily and Sunday Editions at Dhulia. Apply for particulars to the Manager, the "Bombay Chronicle," P. O. Box No. 322, Bombay.

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WANTED.—A MOTOR CYCLIST (with his own vehicle, attached with side-car) to go daily to Poona in the mornings and return in the evenings for about a month. Apply immediately with lowest terms to Box No. 500, Advt Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."

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WANTED—Rupees FIVE TO FIFTY THOUSAND credit on good security. Only financiers need apply. Write to Box No. 301, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

L

18000 RUPEES LOANS without interest for 10 years granted. New applicants' enlistment continued as per concession rate till 28th October, 1929. Next date for granting loan fixed 31st October, 1929. Ask list of loans distributed and rules. Agents wanted. THE BANKING & INDUSTRIAL SYNDICATE, LTD., Bombay 2.

WANTED—AGENTS and CANDIDATES for Divali and X'mas loans from Rs. 100 to Rs. 1,000, without interest to be repaid within ten years. For particulars. Apply Box 2367, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

L 1929

HOUSES AND FLATS TO LET.

TO LET—PROPERTY with several buildings and fine paved compound suitable for Cinema Film Co. or Factory at Chinchpokli, Parel Road, on tram line. Write to or see SUPERINTENDENT, Lady Northcote Hindu Orphanage, No. 3, Chawpati Road.

C 1384

MATRIMONIAL

WANTED HINDUS OF BOTH SEXES desiring suitable matches in ordinary, inter-sect, inter-caste and inter-provincial marriages and widow remarriages. Apply BOMBAY MARRIAGE BUREAU, POST-BOX 374 BOMBAY, with anna stamp for prospectus.

B 32779

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Premier and Largest Indian Hotel.

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Daily charges—Rs. 10, 6, 4-8 and 3.

Telegrams :—"CALHOTEL"

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates :—

	Per Column Inch per Insertion
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on SATURDAY, the 12th instant, that day being a Public Holiday (DASSERA), under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

J. G. RIDLAND,
Secretary & Treasurer.
Bombay, 2nd October, 1929.

32937

NOTICE.

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VII OF 1913

AND

IN THE MATTER OF THE AMBAJI TARANGA LT. RLY. CO., LTD.
(In Voluntary Liquidation.)

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders advertised to be held on the 5th instant could not be held for want of quorum and the adjourned Meeting will be held on MONDAY, the 14th instant at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) in the Company's Office instead of on the 12th instant as previously advertised as the latter happens to be a Bank Holiday.

For the Ambaji Taranga Lt. Ry. Co., Ltd., (in Vol. Liquidation).

G. K. DALAL,
Liquidator.
41, Medows Street, Fort,
Bombay, 5th October 1929.

32958

TENDERS

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF CLOTH, FLOOR, LINOLEUM, BROWN, PLAIN, FOR RAILWAY CARRIAGES.

THE AGENT, G. I. P. Railway, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, invites Tenders for the supply of the abovementioned material.

2. The prescribed form of Tender with conditions on which Tenders will be received can be obtained from the Railway's Controller of Stores at Parel, Bombay, on payment of Rs. 2 per form, which amount will not be returned. Tenders must be submitted on the prescribed form and the envelopes enclosing them must be sealed and endorsed "TENDER FOR THE SUPPLY OF CLOTH, FLOOR, LINOLEUM, BROWN, PLAIN, FOR RAILWAY CARRIAGES". Tenders not complying with these conditions will not be considered.

3. Tenders will be received at the Agent's Office up to 3 p.m (S. T.) on WEDNESDAY, the 30th October, 1929.

4. The result of the Tenders will be notified in the "Indian Trade Journal".

D. S. BURN,
Agent, G. I. P. Railway.
27th September, 1929.

32922

LEGAL NOTICES.

HIGH COURT.

O. O. C. J.

SUIT NO. 1458 OF 1924.

JUGJIVANDAS KRISHNALAL & Co. .. Plaintiffs.
vs.
CASSUMALLI JAIRAJBHAI .. Defendant.

To
KRISHNALAL GOCULDAS,
A partner in the abovenamed plaintiff firm.

TAKE NOTICE that you are hereby required under Order XXI, Rule 37 of the Code of Civil Procedure to appear in person before the sitting Judge in Chambers on the 11th day of October, 1929, at 11 o'clock (S.T.) in the forenoon to show cause why you should not be committed to jail in execution of the order and decree pronounced against you on the 8th day of October 1928, and 8th day of November 1928, respectively in the above suit for the taxed costs due thereunder.

Dated this 3rd day of September, 1929.

R. B. PATEL,
Prothonotary &
Senior Master.

Messrs. MULLA & MULLA,
Attorneys for the Defendant.

32960

HIGH COURT,

O. O. C. J.

SUMMARY SUIT NO. 1352 OF 1927.

GANI HAJI ALLADIN .. Plaintiff.
vs.
MEHTABKHAN SHERKHAN .. Defendant.

IT IS HEREBY to be published that the Notice under Order XXI, Rule 37 of the Code of Civil Procedure was issued against the abovenamed Defendant to show cause why he should not be committed to Jail in execution of the ex-parte Decree passed against him on the 18th March 1929, in the above suit for the balance due thereunder and it was argued before the Sitting Judge in Chambers on the 4th instant when the Notice herein was made absolute with costs and the Warrant therein against the Defendant was ordered not to be issued till the 19th instant.

Dated this 7th day of October, 1929.

PATHARE & LILADHAR,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

32961

AUCTION SALE.

Messrs. B.G. PAREKH & Co.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.
30, Hummum Street, Fort,
BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE OF 151 BALES COTTON.

On WEDNESDAY, the ninth of this month at 2 p.m. (S. T.) at the Sewree Cotton Depot, Port Trust Godown, No. C 7/9, Messrs B. G. PAREKH & CO., Auctioneers will sell by public auction by the order of Messrs. Nersey Nagsh and Co., and on account and at the risk of the Presidency Mills, Ltd.—

70 Bales Coton Bagalkot.
46 Bales Coton Bagalkot.
35 Bales Coton New Bagalkot.
Goods on view.
25 per cent. deposit and delivery within 3 days.

B. G. PAREKH & CO.,
Auctioneers.

CRAWFORD & CO.
Auctioneers.

SALE TO-DAY AT 3 P.M. (S.T.)

AUCTION SALE OF STOCK IN TRADE OF THE NAPOLEON WATCH CO. (Insolvents).

By order of the Official Assignee of Bombay and Assignee of the estate and effects of Ardeshir Navroji Ghadiali and another traded as the Napoleon Watch Co. (Insolvents). Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., will sell by public action THIS DAY (TUESDAY) the 8th October 1929, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at Bazar Gate Street, Fort, the following:—

One lot gold, silver, rolled gold and nickel wrist and pocket watches, wall clock and timepieces by different makers, show cases, Godrej's safe, tables, chairs, etc.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

AMUSEMENTS

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

Friday 11th October 1929, at 9 p.m. (S.T.)

In aid of the Sind Relief Fund.

The Gujerati Amateurs Present

SOCIAL COMEDY

KAKANI-SHASHI

By K. M. MUNSHI.

CAST.

MANHARLAL:—Mr. Purshottam Trikamdas, Bar.-at-Law.
KUNDANLAL:—Mr. T. S. Vyas, Bar.-at-Law.
MOTIRAM:—Mr. P. M. Chauban, B.A.
INDRAJIT:—Mr. Jyotindra Dave, M.A
GULABDAS:—Mr. Devidas Kasabvala, Solicitor.
DURLABHRAM:—Mr. Raman Munshi.
GAURISHANKER:—Mr. Raman Desai, B.A.
VALLABHRAM:—Mr. S. C. Win, B.A.
SHASHIKALA:—Miss Shantila Desai, B.A.
VIDHUMUKHI:—Miss Sarla Desai.
GANGABEHEN:—Mrs. Vrij Kumari Purshottam.
PIROJA:—A Parsi Lady.

Prof. Devdhar's Orchestra will play Indian Music during the intervals.

Garba in Act III has been arranged by Mrs. Manibehen Mathuradas Mavji and will be led by Mrs. Manekbehen Merchant and Mrs. Vrij Kumari Purshottam.

RATES:—Rs. 30, 20, 15, 10, 7, 5, 4, 3, 2 and 1.

BOOKING AT:—
SHIVGAURI:—Mr. Anant Win B.A.
MESSRS. N. C. DALAL & CO., Solicitors,
111, Esplanade Road, Fort,
AND FROM 10 A.M. AT THE OPERA HOUSE ON FRIDAY, 11TH INST.

THE CAPITOL
DAILY At 6-30 and 10 P.M.
LON CHANEY
JOAN CRAWFORD
NORMAN KERRY
in the
Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Picture
THE UNKNOWN
A Superb Mystery Thriller.
SPECIAL MUSIC.
Free list suspended.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
6-30 and 10 p.m.
SEE AND HEAR
REGINALD DENNY
In his latest Talking Picture
HIS LUCKY DAY
Here, indeed, is a whole day of fun packed in to one hour of joyous Entertainment. Throw your troubles over-board: Laugh your cares away! Mingle with the happy horde—don't miss seeing Denny's "Lucky Day."

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.
TO-NIGHT AT 9-30 P.M.
MADAME ZOMAH
The Unsolved Mystery
MURRAY
The man who has baffled the Police of the World.

EMPIRE THEATRE
6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
The Most Dramatic Picture of The Season
THE BLUE DANUBE
featuring
BEATRICE JOY, JOSEPH SCHILDKRAUT, NILLS ASTHER.
A Modern Version of BEAUTY and THE BEAST.

NO TABLE IS COMPLETE WITHOUT
HOLBROOK'S
WORCESTERSHIRE
SAUCE
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PURE MALT VINEGAR
Sold by all Dealers and Stores.
Sole Agents :
HERBERT, SON & CO., Ltd., BOMBAY

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PILES, ABSCESS, FISSURE,
There is nothing just as good

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"I consider Recto-Serol a most excellent remedy for this distressing complaint. After days & nights of agonizing pain, I was given a tube of your Recto-Serol by my Medical attendant, within a few hours and after only two applications all pain had vanished and I began to improve steadily. It is a pity this remedy is not more widely known to sufferers from Piles."
M. Forsyth, 10, Napier Rd., Allahabad
Obtainable of all Chemists and Stores, or write for "Medical Booklet" to :
THE CONTINENTAL DRUG Co. of INDIA
Commissariat Bldgs., Hornby Rd., Bombay.

WHY PEOPLE GROW OLD.
HOW TO RETAIN YOUTHFULNESS.
The strain of modern life and education makes many men and women old before their time, and yet a little care is all that is needed to enable them to stand up to the years with all the vigour of youth.
Iron is the life of the blood and the blood is the life of the body, lack of Iron weakens the blood so that it fails to feed the nerves and Anaemia and Nervous Debility result.
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BEST TERMS
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ANTI-MALARIAL
INOTSAL
FEVER PILLS.
Gold medal is awarded by National Exhibition of Chemistry (of Turin-Italy). Renowned Hospitals and Doctors have given Certificates.
A sure and efficacious remedy for :—
Malaria, intermittent and all kinds of chronic fevers; also restores health.
Price Rs. 1-12-0 per bottle of 40 Pills.
Sole Agents for India, Burma and Ceylon.
Oriental Textile Trading Company, Ltd.
Bruce Street, Fort, Bombay.

Presidency Provident & General
INSURANCE CO., LTD.
HEAD OFFICE :—
Amrut Building, Dougal Road, Ballard Estate, BOMBAY.
INSURE your life at a very low premium of Re. 1 and 8 annas per month.
No Medical Examination.
We issue policies on female lives also.
Wanted energetic and influential AGENTS on very liberal terms.

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Incorporated Certified Accountants.
Public Accountants, Auditors, Income-Tax and Super Tax Experts.
Telephone No. 24188
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M. P. Baria Building, Pydhony, Bombay

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No matter who have failed, Sure and speedy cure without relapse.
No matter complete or partial.
No matter how long and what cause, cure guaranteed. Particulars free.
S. SHERWAN, Bellahbagar, (Faridpur)

ALLEGED DARING CONSPIRACY TO SHOOT A BROKER

Wife and Her Brother in Murder Case

SEQUEL TO ALLEGED LOVE AFFAIR WITH COOK

Amidst considerable interest and excitement, the case commenced before Mr. Justice Rangnekar and a common jury at the High Court, Sessions in which four persons are charged with attempt to murder one Vithaldas Gigabhai, a share-broker.

The accused in the case are (1) Monghibai, wife of Vithaldas, (2) Krishnaram Rajaram, (3) Govind Velji Soni and (4) Karson Giga The second accused was formerly a cook in the service of Vithaldas and was alleged to be in a desperate love affair with Monghibai. The third accused is the brother of Monghibai.

Mr. O'Gorman appeared for the prosecution. Monghibai was defended by Mr. S. G. Velinker, Bar.-at-Law, while the third and fourth are defended by Mr. K B. Dastur.

PROSECUTION STORY.

The facts of the case, according to the prosecution, are that Vithaldas having come to know of the love-affair of his wife Monghibai with his cook, the second accused, he dismissed the latter who, out of a feeling of revenge, resolved to do away with Vithaldas. Monghibai and her brother (3rd accused) also fell in with his sinister purpose for which the approver, a notorious hireling was engaged for Rs. 2,000.

HATCHING OF THE PLOT.

The plot was at first hatched in the room of one Mrs. Hamabai in old Hummum Street, and later in the room of the second accused who gave to the approver a revolver and a photo of Vithaldas. It was arranged that the approver was to shoot Vithaldas as he would be going home from his club in the evening.

The whole affair fell through as a result of the arrest of a Mahomedan on suspicion of theft on 7th February during the riots. The man had a box, which on being broken open was found to contain a revolver. He explained that the revolver was given to him by the approver who was also arrrested. On the approver's statement, the room of the second accused was searched where the police seized several letters containing information about the conspiracy.

"IT HAS BEEN SO IN ALL LOVE AFFAIRS."

Among these were several love-letters addressed to him by Monghibai. In one letter, she refers to some difficulties and adds that lovers had always to encounter difficulties, and she asked him (the second accused) to read the Gujarati story book "Sadevant-Savlinga" where the hero and heroine had to face many difficulties. Further on in the letter, Monghibai added: "I shall explain to you everything sitting on your lap when I shall meet you personally. Without you I will die."

The approver Zahur Ahmed was the first witness to be examined for the prosecution He admitted that he and the fourth accused were in the habit of receiving stolen goods.

Bombay City & Suburbs

TO-DAY.

All-India Telegraphmen's Conference, C. Jehangir Hall, 5 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, October 9.

Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.

All-India Telegraphmen's Conference, C. Jehangir Hall, 5 p.m.

(1) 5-30 p.m.—Wadi Bunder, G.I.P. Depot.

(2) 6-30 p.m.—Jinnah Hall.

WEDNESDAY, the 9th instant.

(1) 5-30 p.m.—Matunga, G.I.P. Workshops.

(2) 9-0 p.m.—Ville Parle, Tilak Mandir.

THURSDAY, the 10th instant.

(1) 5-30 p.m.—Damodhar Hall, Parel.

(2) 6-30 p.m.—Jinnah Hall.

FRIDAY, the 11th instant.

(1) 5-30 p.m.—Damodhar Hall, Parel.

(2) 6-30 p.m.—Jinnah Hall.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The outward P. & O. Mail Steamer "Naldera" with the Mails from London of 26th ultimo arrived at Aden at 9 a.m. on the 6th instant and left there at 1 p.m. the same day. In ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at 6 a.m. on Friday, the 11th instant.

The "Naldera" will sail from Ballard Pier for Colombo and Australia at 10 a.m. the same day.

The outward P. & O. Mail Steamer "Ranpura" with Mails from London of 3rd instant left Marseilles at 5 a.m. on the 5th instant.

The O. S. K. Steamer "Sumatra Maru" left Colombo for Bombay on the 6th October and is due to arrive in Bombay at noon on the 10th October.

TELEGRAPH WORKMEN'S CONFERENCE.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Presidency Telegraph Workmen's Union, the All-India Telegraph Workmen's Conference will be held at Sir Cawasji Jehangir Lecture Hall, Fort, Bombay, as under:—

Tuesday (8th inst.) 5-0 p.m. to 8-0 p.m. (S.T.):—Welcome Songs; Election of President; Address of the Chairman, Reception Committee; Secretarial Speech; Presidential Address; and Election of the Subjects Committee.

Wednesday (the 9th inst.) 10-0 a.m. (S.T.):—Meeting of the Subjects Committee 4-0 p.m. to 8-0 p.m. (S. T.):—Resolutions and concluding address of the President.

BHULESHWAR CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

ELECTION OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

The annual general meeting of the Bhuleshwar Congress Committee was held on Sunday last in Mr. Deshpande's office, Shriyut Narayan Balwant Deshpande presiding.

After the annual report and the audited statement of account were unanimously adopted, the following gentlemen were unanimously elected for the new Executive Committee:—Shriyut Narayan B. Deshpande, President, Shriyut Vithaldas B. Jerajani, (Vice-President) Mr. Krishnaji Narayan Deshpande (Treasurer), Bhai Manibhai G. Desai and Ganpatishanker N. Desai (Joint Hon. Secretaries), and Messrs. Mohanlal Makandas, Dalpatram Pathak, Indrajit Thakore, Sunderrao Navalkar, Vithaldas Girdherdas, Gaitunde, Chottubhai B. Shah, Vaman Hari Apte, Madanlal Nevatia, and Chandulal Modi as members of the Executive Committee. Mr. Ratilal Kanji was elected Hon. auditor.

JATIN'S DEATH REGRETTED.

Then the following resolutions were unanimously carried:—

This annual general meeting of the Bhuleshwar Congress Committee deeply mourns the deaths of Jatindra Das and Phongi Vijaya, and highly appreciates their self-sacrifice in their brave fight for the rights of political prisoners. This meeting further condemns the callousness shown by the bureaucracy and appeals to the public to turn the awakening created by their deaths in the fight for Swaraj.

Another resolution expressing deep sorrow at the sad demise of Shriyut Shivram Mahadeve Paranjpye, the patriot and writer of Maharashtra, and expressing sympathy with deceased's family was also carried.

A third resolution congratulating Mahatma Gandhi on his 61st birthday and praying for his long life was also passed.

BOMBAY LOKHITWADI SANGHA.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Lokhitwadi Sangha, Prof. R. D. Karve will deliver a public lecture in Marathi on "Practical Ethics", at 8-30 p.m., to-day (Tuesday) in the Navaratra Mahotsav Pandal, Dadar.

A Hari-Kirtan by Miss Banubai Shinde will take place at the same place at 9-30 p.m.

BYCULLA DISTRICT CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

The following ozce-bearers and members of the Managing Committee are elected for the year 1929-30:—

President:—Jusabhoy Valli.

Vice-President,—Mr. M. K. Alli H. Y. Shaikh.

Jt. Hon. Secretarie.—M. M. Md. Alli, Allimohamed Mahirzalli and S. K. Mukadam.

Hon. Treasurer:—Mohamed Ballee.

Members of the Committee:—Messrs. Mohamed Usman, J. B. Patel, V. A. Desai, D. V. Kelkar, K. B. Kamat, S. L. Silam, S. K. Pupala, Jaffer Jamal, Jafferali Karmali and T. K. Tharyani.

INDIAN STATES PEOPLE'S CONFERENCE.

The adjourned meeting of the Executive Committee of the Indian States People's Conference will be held on Saturday (the 12th instant) at 4 p.m. (S.T.) in the office of the Conference at Ashoka Building, Princess Street, Bombay.

RELIGIOUS CLASSES.

Swami Vishwananda of Sri Ramkrishna Mission, Khar, will conduct a public class in English on the BHAGVAD GITA at the Saraswat Hall, Alexandra Road, Gamdevi, on Wednesday at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.)

TEA-PARTY TO PROF. CORREIA AFFONSO.

The tea party to Prof. F. Correia Affonso will be held at the Taj Mahal Hotel in the Moorish Room to-day (Tuesday) at 6-15 p.m.

SARASWAT BRAMHAN SAMAJ.

Mr. Narhar Raghunath Phatak will deliver a lecture to-day (Tuesday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the "Life of Shri Eknath" in the Saraswat Brahmin Samaj Hall, when Rao Bahadur Govind Mallinath Thenge will preside.

VILE PARLE CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

A general meeting of Vile Parle Congress Committee will be held on 12th inst. (Sunday) at 8-30 a.m. in Vile Parle Rashtriya Shala, when the accounts of the last year will be presented and passed.

BOYCOTT OF WHITLEY COMMISSION.

PROGRAMME OF MEETINGS IN BOMBAY.

Under the auspices of the Whitley Boycott Council of Action representing twelve Institutions, viz.:—(1) The Workers' and Peasants' Party, (2) the Bombay Youth League; (3) the Independence for India League; (4) the Girni Kamgar Union, (5) the Mill Workers' Union, (6) the G. I. P. Railwaymen's Union, (7) the G. I. P. Railway Kamgar Union, (8) the Bombay Port Trust Employees' Union, (9) the Bombay Port Trust Railway Union, (10) the Tramwaymen's Union, (11) the Hawkers' Union and (12) the Central Labour Board, the following programme of meetings has been arranged:—

INSANITARY MUNICIPAL SCHOOL BUILDINGS

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—I feel it my duty to invite the earnest attention of the Municipal Schools Committee to the unsatisfactory and unhealthy surroundings of some of the municipal schools in the F and G wards which are attended mostly by children of the working classes and Mill operatives. The working classes, all will readily admit form the back bone of the society and the more attention is paid to the amelioration of their already miserable condition the better. I have nothing to say against the present personnel of the Schools Committee, the members of which are all estimable gentlemen; but it seems to me that they are not moving forward in the right direction when they unnecessarily undo the work of the previous Schools Committee. I find, for instance, some of the schools which were shifted to new and better quarters from the point of view of hygiene, sanitation and accommodation by the previous Committee have again been located recently in their old haunts. I do not know what prompted the Committee to take this retrogade step. They may have thus effected a saving of a few rupees but economy at the cost of health and morals is ever to be deprecated. It is no use opening new schools if the old ones are likely to suffer on that account. The increased number of schools may serve to delude some people into believing that the present Committee has shown better progress and result in the matter of the spread of primary education than the old Committee did. But what is the use of indiscriminately opening fresh schools in dirty chawls and crowded localities and thereby adversely affecting the attendance of old established schools in admittedly good locality? I do not say this without my book. I of my personal knowledge know of a building at Parel with a spacious compound for the children to roam in (and the children used to take full advantage of the compound coming to school long before and lagging behind all after school hours) which is shortly to be vacated and the school therein to be shifted to a chawl at some distance from it. A building with a compound is certainly to be preferred for the purposes of a school and if such a one is available and is actually occupied by a municipal school for several years I fail to understand why it should be condemned. The poor landlord in this case I find most unceremoniously treated. He at the request or demand, say what you will, of the members of the old Schools Committee went out of his way to pull down a wall to convert small rooms into large apartments or halls and made several structural changes to suit the various requirements of the school at the cost of several hundreds of rupees and moreover considerably lowered the amount of rent twice in difference to the wishes of the members of the old Committee and now poor man! the new members of the Schools Committee contemplate giving him short shrift. In case of removal of the school from this building he will have again to spend a considerable sum to convert the school building into a fit residential quarters.

I have in view the case at Dadar where the municipal school located in a building was removed from only after a couple of months. In the interest of the much-maligned landlord it must be said that there ought to be a greater permanency of tenancy. I may take this opportunity to suggest that the Schools Committee should avoid as far as possible locating their schools in buildings which are partially used for residential purposes. I know of a municipal boys' school near Kelewady, Girgaum, which has to accommodate some of its classes on the second floor of a building the first floor of which is occupied by prostitutes as monthly tenants. I don't see why the whole building should not have been rented for school purposes rather than allow prostitutes, of all people, to occupy a part of it vitiating the whole moral atmosphere. But alas! such are the vagaries of the Powers-that-be.

I may note in passing that I have discovered five schools (Marathi Boys', Marathi Girls', Gujerati Boys', Gujerati Girls' and Urdu School) located in a chawl in a narrow lane known as Sun Mill Street. It is a crowded locality with a liquor and a toddy shop in close proximity to it to add dignity to the whole situation.

I cannot help concluding this letter without requesting our Municipal Corporation to look seriously into the question of housing the municipal schools in sanitary bungalows (bungalows with compound preferred) free from the contamination of immoral and objectionable environments and earn the gratitude of the school-going children amongst whom we are to look for our future politicians and philosophers, scholars and leaders.

Hoping the above will catch the eye of some of the good-souled corporators who have the interest of the children at heart and trusting this will not be a mere cry in the wilderness.—Yours, etc.,

K. N. M.

"FIFTEEN YEARS AFTER"

PROGRESS OF ST. DUNSTAN'S

It is commonly said that public memory and public gratitude is but short-lived. That may be true in the majority of cases, but there is at least one splendid exception, and that is in connection with the beneficent and wonderful work that has been accomplished on behalf of pernaps the greatest sufferers from the World War—those men of the Imperial Forces who lost their sight because of the gallant part they played therein The Fourteenth Annual Report of St. Dunstan's which is published bears the title "Fifteen Years After," and it forms a summarised historical survey of all those years since the late Sir Arthur Pearson undertook his first labours on behalf of the first few blinded men who had returned from the battlefields.

In the practical and thoroughly businesslike manner which has ever distinguished the work of this Organisation, an authoritative and exhaustive inquiry was made last year to estimate as closely as possible what needs to be the extent of that future help and for how long it will be required. That investigation, made by a leading actuary, showed that if St. Dunstan's continued to receive its present measure of financial support it would be enabled, within the next fifteen years, to set aside from its necessary annual expenditure on its men, a sum which would provide a capital, endowment which would make further appeals unnecessary and yet ensure the present standard of benefits to every war-blinded man until his life's end.

The accounts and balance sheets printed with this year's report provide in themselves striking evidence of public approval of St Dunstan's taking this course, for there is a surplus of income over expenditure which has permitted the first step towards endowment to be taken.

The text and picture pages of the report will be of universal interest, not only to those of us who recall the strain and suffering of the Great War, but to those of the younger generation to whom those dark years are but a childhood memory. We read of the first beginnings of the work in a house in Bays-water Hill, lent to Sir Arthur Pearson to house but six blinded soldiers and the staff to care for them, and pen and picture put before us in vivid narrative form the tragically rapid growth in the numbers of men, the vast increase in the accommodation and staff required to look after them, the wonderful success achieved in building their lives anew, in finding outlets for the skill with which they had mustered many crafts and occupations, and finally the present position of the 1,907 officers and men and the 4,977 wives and children who constitute St. Dunstan's great community to-day.

Everyone who has played some part in helping forward the great work of St Dunstan's—and who has not?—cannot but be moved and stirred by this wonderful record of Victory Over Blindness, a copy of which will be gladly sent to anyone making inquiry at the Headquarters of St. Dunstan's, Inner Circle, Regent's Park, London, N. W. 1.

'TEACHING OF ZOROASTER'

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—The writer of your leader under the caption of "Teaching of Zoroaster", has in his letter published in your to-day's issue stated that "there is no reference to the Magians either in the Gathas or in the entire later Avesta, except at one solitary place" which he leaves to me to find out. This statement shows that he is entirely ignorant or that he is deliberately telling untruth and is trying to deceive. He says there is no reference whatever to Magi "in Yasna 51-7 as alleged by your correspondent in Haug whom he called as witness and whose authority he only recently disparaged as ante-diluvian."

I produce "Haug's Essays on the Parsis (second edition, edited by E. W. West, Ph.D., in which at page 169 he has translated Yasna 51-15 (not 51-7 which was an evident oversight) thus: "Zarathushtra assigned in times of yore, as a reward to the Magavas, the Paradise where first of all Mazda himself had gone." And in the footnote on the word "Magavas" in the translation Haug explains thus: "This word is the original form of Magi which name was given in later times to all the Persian priests. Its form in the cuneiform inscriptions is Magush."

As regards Haug's opinion I still maintain that it is ante-diluvian.

I refer the writer to Bartholomae's dictionary for the meaning of the word Maga which occurs in Yasna 29-11, 33-7, 46-14, 51-11, 15, 16 and 53-7. Bartholomae's dictionary is the latest standard work on Avesta Lexicography. I refer him also to Dr. Mill's translation of the Gathas. I also refer him to Vendidad 4-47 and Ardvisura Nyaesh para 6.—Yours, etc.,

M. P. MADAN.

A CONDOLENCE MEETING.

Under the auspices of three literary institutions, viz., Marathi Grantha Sangrahalaya, Maharashtra Parishad and Vangmaya Seva Mandal, a condolence meeting will be held for the death of Prof. Shivram M. Paranjpe at the Hall of Marathi Grantha Sangrahalya, Bhai Jivanji Lane at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) to-day (Tuesday).

GIRGAUM CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

For the convenience of the voters and candidates contesting the coming B.P.C.C. election the rolls of the Committee have been kept open for inspection between 8 to 10 a.m. and 6 to 8 p.m. (S.T.) on every day up to the date of election which is to take place on October 13.

LONDON SILVER MARKET

London, Oct. 7.			
Silver Ready	23	1	0
Lower	0	1	0
Silver Forward	23	3	0
Lower	0	1	0

Tone of Market—Quiet.

BOMBAY PRICES.

Bombay, Oct. 7.			
1st Settlement	52	7	0
2nd Settlement	52	9	0

COURSE AND TRAINING NEWS

The Latest Gallops

(BY "PILOT".)

PUFFIN (Townsend) galloped six furlongs from the "nine" to "three" in impressive style.

DE BEERS II (R. Boy) was accompanied by VENTOSE (Hardinge) in a dash over four furlongs from "eight" to "four". De Beers II proved superior.

TRAJANUS (R. Boy) failed to hold ARCH KNIGHT (Bowley) in a strong run over a mile.

HIGHNESS (Bullock) and PANDORA'S BOX (Wright) raced well together in a rousing gallop over nine furlongs. A well trained pair.

BIRDWOOD (Hardinge) was a shade better than TUSCULUM (R. Boy) in a half mile spurt.

POOR SCATS (Hoyt) strode out freely and well in an easy mile and a quarter spin.

PACK UP (Behsman) showed good speed in a burst over six furlongs.

GREEN FLAG (Hutchins) galloped a fast mile in satisfactory style.

FRIARGATE (Barnett) easily accounted for ACUMEN (Bullock) in a dash over six furlongs.

ECLAIR (Clarke) beat a stablemate in a run over six furlongs. Looks well

JOY (McQuade) gave all-round satisfaction in a six furlongs' gallop.

CHIANTI (R. Boy) was subjected to a brisk six furlongs' run. Improved.

JALMOOD (R. Boy) was restricted to cantering exercise over nine furlongs. Fit.

AASUF (Khalil) was highly impressive in a rattling mile and a quarter gallop.

ANWAR (Wright) gave a vastly improved display when sent a top speed gallop of ten furlongs.

THIS FREEDOM (R. Boy) moved in good style when sharpened over three furlongs.

SUNNY DAY (Burn) was much too speedy for a stable-mate in a six furlongs' dash.

WALLACE (R. Boy) traversed six furlongs from "nine" to "three". Good.

MOONSPARK (R. Boy) beat SHYLOCK (R. Boy) in a burst over six furlongs.

GOLDEN BALL (Behsman) covered ground in fine style when sent from the "nine" to the "three".

JALAL (R. Boy) asserted his superiority over RAHMAN (R. Boy) in a run over six furlongs.

BLACK TIGER (R. Boy) disposed of ROYAL ACE (R. Boy) in a six furlongs' gallop.

Bombay Municipal Corporation Adjourned

SEQUEL TO PRESIDENT'S ILLNESS

The Bombay Municipal Corporation on Monday abruptly adjourned owing to the illness of Mr. Meyer Nissim, President and absence of Mr. A. R. Dalal, Municipal Commissioner.

Mr. V. N. Chandavarkar, Chairman of the Standing Committee, in moving adjournment of the House, said the President was unfortunately laid up, and it was not possible for the Corporation to discuss some important items of the agenda without his presence and guidance. He hoped the President would be all right in a few days and be in their midst again. Incidentally, he said the Commissioner was also absent that day, and it was not possible to go on with some of the important items before the House.

Mr. Y. G. Pandit seconded the proposition.

Dr. J. N. Choksy opposed the proposition, and said it was a novel procedure to adjourn the House because the President was ill or the Commissioner absent.

Dr. S. S. Batliwalla, who was elected Chairman of the meeting put the proposition to vote and declared it carried.

The Corporation then adjourned till 15th instant.

Latest Cotton Quotations

JANUARY.

NEW YORK.

	Oct. 7.
Previous Closing Rate	18.90
To-day's Opening Rate	18.91
Difference	plus .01
To-day's Closing Rate	not received.

LIVERPOOL

	Oct. 7.
Previous Closing Rate	10.06
To-day's Opening Rate	10.04
Difference	—.02
To-day's Closing Rate	10.04
Difference	—.02

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A SAFE and EFFICIENT REMEDY
In all cases of Torpid Liver, Debility, Eruptions, Rheumatism, Skin Diseases, Weakness, Depression, etc., etc., is the world renowned
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It thoroughly cleanses the blood of all impurities which accumulate, and invigorates the whole system, thus enabling you to successfully combat the many little ills which you encounter from time to time.
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Why Remain Fatigued and Depressed? Why not try from to-day?

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Bombay Chronicle

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The Bombay Chronicle

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1929.

Illiteracy In India.

The Quinquennial Report on the progress of education in India during the five years ending March 1927 indicates a steady though slow progress, which compares favourably with the progress during the previous five years, though not with the needs of the present and the immediate future. The number of pupils increased during the period from eight to eleven millions, the most marked increase being naturally in the primary schools. This latter increase, from six to eight millions, can hardly be said to be commensurate with the crying needs of the hour or the nation-wide agitation for free and compulsory education. One's complacence at the increased figures will also be disturbed by the thought that a vast and perhaps a growing majority of pupils in the primary schools must, in the present state of things, stagnate in the lowest classes and re-lapse into stark illiteracy after leaving school. What a vast field still remains utterly unexplored is made clear by the fact that the percentage of pupils to population crept up during the five years from 3 to 4.3, whereas at least 15 per cent of the population is expected to be under instruction.

The increase in the percentage of girls under instruction to population was miserably small, from 1 to 1.5 during five years. Besides, the stagnation and wastage, noted above in the case of pupils in general, is much larger in the case of girls. Thus as against 15 lakhs of girls in primary schools only half a lakh attend high schools, most of these stagnating in the lowest classes. The most effective remedies against stagnation and wastage are compulsion and training of teachers, and any Government that stints expenditure on these vital reforms fails in a foremost duty of the State to the people. But at present there is far more talk of compulsion than practice; else the number of pupils under instruction should have at least doubled during the five years under review. Poor as are the educational facilities for children, those for illiterate adults—who are citizens—are negligible. The report dolefully confesses: "Although the provision of facilities for the education of grown-ups is one of the greatest needs of the country in order to break down the illiteracy of the masses, few provinces except the Panjab have made any extensive provision for the education of adults". In all the schools for adults in the country there are less than four lakhs of adults receiving any kind of instruction. At the present rate of progress of mass education it will take a century to banish illiteracy from the country

A pleasing feature of the period under review is the fast increasing interest taken by the public in the progress of education. The report handsomely acknowledges and appreciates this interest, shared by all commulties including the most backward, by both the sexes, and by all the provinces. This keen and wide interest in education, says the report, "has created a demand for a forward movement in all branches of education" and "in itself is possibly the most healthy feature of the period under review." But it is disconcerting to note that Government have poorly responded to this popular interest in education. Having chalked out fairly ambitious programmes and made a few spurtive efforts, several provincial Governments seem to have come or pretend to have come to the end of their financial resources. It is now obvious to the most casual observer that provincial Governments can hardly do justice to popular education unless they have full provincial autonomy and unless the Central Government is wholly Indianised and radically altered and, above all, unless the enormous waste of public money on the Army and a top-heavy Civil administration is stopped. Only a Swaraj Government can fully tackle the problems of national education.

Procrastination

Sir Samuel Wilson's report on the East African situation, which is a rambling and purposeless commentary on the Hilton-Young Commission's report in one part, and an adroit effort in special pleading for the White settlers in another part, was published simultaneously in England, East Africa and India on Saturday. This investigator from the Colonial Office remarks: "The hope was freely expressed in Kenya that my visit might lead to some immediate settlement which would obviate any further discussion for some time to come." Nobody can have any hope that the suggestions made by Sir Samuel Wilson will lead to any "immediate settlement" of the East African question. He makes special reference to the spirit of reasonableness he discovered in the representatives of the Indian community he met in Kenya but this sweet reasonableness met at his hands only with the unfair reward that even before he left the Colony he blurted out that in regard to the question of a electoral roll, a point on which the Indians rightly laid the utmost emphasis, his conclusions were direcly hostile to their aspirations. He was informed in Kenya that "the Indians did not seek a dominating position" and he condescended to suggest in his report that in his scheme for the re-constitution of the Kenya Legislative Council "he would not exclude the possibility of Indians accepting nomination to the Legislative Council instead of election with certain provisions." One of these provisions is that "His Majesty's Government should give an understanding that the door was not closed against a common roll."

But what the Indian community in Kenya very justly demands is not a merely negative assurance from Whitehall but a positive announcement that the principle of the common roll has been accepted. Not only does Sir Samuel Wilson's report ignore the vital issue of "Native interests," but its treatment of the political and economic opportunities of the "immigrant communities" is also notoriously partial to only one "immigrant community," the White settlers. The MacDonald Government will be wise if they put a stop to the procastinating policy hitherto followed of shelving the solution of the East African question by appointing Commissions and Investigators. The Indian Deputation's case will be presented to them personally. Sir Samuel Wilson has presented the White settlers'. Nobody except the Indian leaders has come forward to present the Natives' case. It is up to Labour Government to tackle this problem justly and equitably. The constructive and moderate nature of demands of the Indians should convince them that they ignore the Indian case to the great peril of leaving a very open sore in East Africa unhealed.

In Mr. Montagu's Footsteps

The London correspondent of the "Statesman" is reliably informed that Mr. Wedgwood Benn intends to make an informal visit to India this cold weather if the MacDonald Government approves of the "projected mission." What is the purpose of this mission? Is it simply a desire on the part of the Labour Secretary of State to walk in Mr. Montagu's footsteps and see things personally for himself before he elaborates his Indian policy or is it a stratagem merely to gain time? Mr. Benn is reported to have been already acquainted with the main proposals of the Simon Commission and this "advance tip" will, it is presumed, enable him "to carry out investigations in India on definite lines". If Mr. Benn is prepared to come out to this country with his mind definitely made up to accept the Indian demand for the grant of Dominion Status and if with the desire to promote a scheme of self-government on Dominion lines he is anxious to meet Indian leaders of all shades of political thought, his visit may be of some use. But it is no good his coming out merely "to imbibe the Indian political atmosphere." He has had several weeks of it in London, "imbibing" what has been told to him by Indian political leaders who have interviewed him and he is in possession of the Die-hard view of the Indian political problem. Mr. Benn will be making a great mistake if he imagines that his visit to India will enable him to rally round the Moderates and thus seek successfully to continue the traditional British policy towards India of divide and rule. On one cardinal point Indians of every shade of political thought are united and that is the immediate attainment of genuine Dominion Status.

Wrong In Principle

At the eleventh session of the Non-Brahmin Confederation at Nellore a question which evoked heated and prolonged discussion and which was ultimately left to be thoroughly examined by a Sub-committee was the inclusion of Brahmins in the Party. This question as well as Sir A. P. Patro's proposal that Brahmins should be admitted to the membership of the South Indian Liberal Federation were defeated later in the open Conference. The attitude of those who resisted the inclusion of Brahmins is wrong in principle. As Mr. Muthuswami Naidu, the President, pointed out, there could be no objection to the admission of Brahmins so long as they subscribed to the Party creed. If the non-Brahmin movement in South India stands, as Mr. Naidu emphasized it did, "for securing equal opportunities to all communities," it cannot refuse equal political opportunity to a particular community, the Brahmins, assuming, of course, that there is any longer any need for the existence of the Non-Brahmin movement itself. By such refusal it helps in the promotion of the very thing it is struggling against, the maintenance of privilege based on the accident of caste.

Indianisation of Port Trust Services

It appears from the Administration Report of the Bombay Port Trust for the year 1928-29 that the Trustees have at last made a serious though modest attempt to give Indians facilities necessary for qualifying them for the higher posts in the Port Trust Service. Thus to enable Indian officers of the Mercantile Marine to qualify for appointment to the Bombay Pilot Service in future vacancies, the Trustees have endowed to two scholarships of the value of Rs. 100 per month each, tenable for three years, to be awarded to selected cadets trained at the Training Ship "Dufferin". Similarly, to enable junior Indian Engineers to qualify for promotion to higher grade appointments in the Trust's Engineering Service the Trustees have sanctioned a scheme providing for the deputation of two of their junior engineers to Great Britain for advanced training in constructional marine and Engineering works. This is certainly commendable but a great deal more needs to be done to make amends for the past scandalous neglect of the claims of qualified on qualifiable Indians. Many such Indians have been in the past superseded by Europeans in the Port Trust of Bombay and of other places in India. In the Conservators Department of the Calcutta Port Trust, for instance, it is said that there are 113 Europeans on a salary scale upto and over Rs. 500 per month, four Anglo-Indians but not a single Indian. Such glaring injustice to Indians is only explained by rank racial favouritism.

EAST AND WEST

BRITISH BETRAYAL OF ARABS

(BY ARTHUR FIELD).

LONDON, Sept. 20.

Mr. Art O'Brien, Mr. Sean MacCraith and other representatives of Irish Republicanism in London express surprise at the article in the "Bombay Chronicle" of August 26, on "Ireland and India, an Object-Lesson." Coming from the pen of an outspoken critic of British rule in India, it is amazing to have such a man call the present status of Ireland "virtual independence." Mr. Bernard Houghton admits that "real progress.... .... is impossible under the yoke of a foreign power." Is not Ireland under England? He accepts "The Free State" as meaning what the words say; but, to start with, the "Irish Free State does not include Ireland, but a part of Ireland. The most important capitalist part has been detached and given to another control; and that control is frankly British. The Free State, which is not free and hardly a State, is less openly British, but the presence of a British Governor is proof enough that it is not independent, virtually or actually.

A FRIEND OF ISLAM.

Everyone will rejoice at the recovery, slow but sure, of Dr. Ernest Harrison Griffin, after an operation. His work in the Red Crescent Society, which infused some of the youthful vigour so needed into that excellent organisation, has been carried on as well as other duties permitted by the indefatigable Khalid Sheldrake, of the Western Islamic Federation. Dr. Griffin is at present capable only of partial resumption of his active professional and public life.

EXPLODED CARBON DIOXIDE.

The protean scientists are now informing us (in the interests of the cinema business) that carbon dioxide in badly ventilated cinemas is no danger. In fact there is no risk of carbon dioxide poisoning, as "the gas never reaches the danger point."

This sort of talk presumes (probably with some justification) that the public are mugs. It makes a play with the word "danger." If by danger is meant danger of immediate death, of course there is not enough of the gas anywhere outside a laboratory. Very untrue and misleading is it on the other hand to think no danger exists where there is no immediate prospect of death. Is there no danger in abuse of the human system, in the abuse of alcohol, or in the contamination of milk?

If crowd poisoning is an old disproved theory, why are we advised to sleep few persons in one bedroom, to live in the open air or to seek the country in preference to the town?

It looks as if Inspectors were required to inspect the Sanitary Inspectors, at whose Conference this business stunt was pulled off.

PALESTINE.

The agitation against the domination of the Press by Jewish propaganda about the situation in Palestine continues. I have it on reliable authority that the counter-propaganda is slowly gathering influence, that the Premier refused to accede to a request of a Jewish deputation under Lord Reading (formerly Isaacs) asking for what would have been virtually a Jewish Committee of Enquiry into Palestine. I also learn that Lord Thompson is not a "mailed fist" soldier, but a staff man, and inclined to conciliation; that he is favourably inclined to the Arabs; and that the man he has sent out to the military command has started by exacting that no execution for "murder" shall be the result of any trials instituted.

THE PALESTINE QUESTION.

The East-West Circle issues the following statement on the situation in Palestine.

"Having declared war on Turkey

(Continued on page 11).

THE ECONOMIC ISSUE IN BRITISH GUIANA.

SHARE OF INDIANS IN SUGAR INDUSTRY

(By C. F. ANDREWS.)

By far the most important industry in British Guiana at the present time is sugar cultivation and manufacture. I have been to many of the sugar producing countries of the world and have paid special attention to the cultivation and manufacture of sugar. With this previous experience, I have visited with the greatest possible interest the different sugar estates in this colony. After what I have seen I feel certain that two things are necessary if the sugar industry in British Guiana is to hold its own important place in the world market and improve its position in the future.

WANTED MODERN METHODS.

(1) It will be absolutely necessary for the estates to combine still further in larger units in order to avoid the present heavy over-head expenses and also in order to be able to employ, without stint and cheese-paring economy, the best modern scientific methods of increasing production. What I have seen in Java, Natal, and other places, shows me that laboratory work of a highly specialised character, the employment at every possible turn of labour saving apparatus, the better payment and housing of the labour force with a definite economic end in view (poor labour is always uneconomical) are needed in this colony. No amount of protection can ever make up for the immensely increased efficiency and production which such modern methods as I have indicated above discloses.

BUILD UP FAMILY LIFE.

(2) It appears to me quite certain that the East Indian labour which is admirably suited for the sugar industry, will never be obtained in the future with any certainty by the sugar estate managers unless the East Indians themselves are settled in families on the estates in cottages of their own with abundant opportunity given them for cultivating ground provisions and a reasonable area of rice land. After careful enquiry, I have been fully convinced that these conditions for establishing a happy and contented labour force are quite within the range of the economy of the sugar industry if only the estates are worked as a single unit with modern scientific equipment. The busy periods of rice cultivation need not necessarily clash in this colony with the busy periods of the sugar industry. This fact, which has been convincingly proved to me by managers themselves is of the utmost importance as pointing towards a solution of the labour problem.

Let me repeat for emphasis my two main conclusions:—

(1) The necessity of larger unitary areas worked with far better scientific methods; and

(2) the necessity of building up the family life of the East Indian labourers by provision of single cottages and opportunities for the cultivation of rice and ground provisions wherever these are demanded.

CO-OPERATION OF LABOUR ESSENTIAL.

If I may venture to do so, I would desire to call special attention to the conclusions I have reached with regard to the social welfare of the East Indian community in this Colony. Since more than half of the East Indian population are still connected intimately with the sugar estates and depend upon them for their daily subsistence it is quite obvious that without the active assistance of the authorities themselves on the sugar estates, the reforms leading to social welfare cannot adequately be carried out. A happy and contented labour force is in modern industry one of the very first aims and objects of those responsible for the conduct of that industry. While it is true that a steady increase in wages brings about automatically an improvement in the condition of the family life of the labourers there are other considerations also which equally have enhanced that improvement. Social welfare, good sanitation, suitable recreation, etc., —these things are made a definite part of a large industrial concern by every firm which is working along modern lines. Their advantage to the industrial firm itself in labour efficiency and absence of friction has been proved so often to be incalculably great that they are now being taken as axiomatic. This colony, with its dilapidated old ranges sodden with filth and refuse, does not yet appear to have realised the industrial improvements which have been made in other countries.

Notes of the Day

Road-menders.

Mr. MacDonald's happy knack of phrase-making which arrests the eye of the journalist and becomes a convenient slogan for the political orator has helped him considerably in securing in America the widest publicity and appreciation for his work of being a "road-mender" slaving away along with President Hoover "on the road to peace and international understanding." The Hoover-MacDonald talks have resulted in quick action, the issue of invitations for a five-power conference on naval disarmament to be held at London. If only at the deliberations of this Conference there will be "pulsing through" that "spirit and goodwill" which the "New York Times" remarks was the most distinctive feature of the British Premier's speech at the City Hall in New York, the Conference will achieve something practical. But it will be not easy, in view of the French, Italian and Japanese attitude, to secure immediately the sympathetic touch.

Two Annual Numbers.

The Anniversary Number of the "Searchlight" is a well got up and very readable production. It contains over thirty articles on a variety of subjects, among the prominent contributors being Maulana Mazhar-ul-Haque, who writes on the present political situation, Bishop Fisher, who writes an appreciation of Mahatma Gandhi, Sir Abdur Rahim, Mr. Konda Venkatappayya, Sir Sivaswamy Iyer, and Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya. Maulana Mazhar-ul-Haque, whose article we published in these columns yesterday, makes a powerful appeal to Hindus and Muslims to shed their distrust of each other and to make up their differences before it is too late. In an able article on Sufism Prof. Md. Muslim reviews the origin, growth and essential doctrines of Sufism, especially in its relation to Vedanta. Another sumptuous production we have received is the Puja Number of "Liberty". It contains about forty articles in about twice as many pages mainly on non-political subjects, the notable contributors being Prof. Radhakamal Mookerjee, Prof. Radhakumud Mookerjee, Sir J. C. Coyajee and Mrs. Sushama Sen Gupta, who writes a thought-provoking article on Equal Moral Rights for men and women.

Official Apathy.

The Poona correspondent of the Free Press thinks that the Bombay Provincial Banking Inquiry Committee "have left Poona none the wiser" as the local officials gave the Committee little co-operation. As a matter of fact no high official of the Finance Department has so far given evidence before the Committee. Things were quite different when the Agricultural Commission toured the provinces. Yet the Banking Inquiry is an important adjunct to the Agricultural Inquiry. Is the official apathy towards the Banking Committee due to the latter being predominantly an Indian and non-official body? Or do the officials themselves feel that the Banking Inquiry is more or less a make-believe?

The Right Place.

Poet: "So you think I should put fire into my verse?"

Editor: "My dear Sir, quite the reverse."

OLD AGE PENSION & SICKNESS INSURANCE NOT WANTED FOR THE PRESENT!

Ahmedabad Millowners' Memorandum to Whitley Commission

GOVT. BLAMED FOR NOT PROVIDING EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES TO WORKERS

In the course of a statement submitted to the Whitley Commission by the Ahmedabad Millowners' Association it is stated:—

Eighty per cent. of Ahmedabad mill labour has migrated from within the radius of 50 miles round about Ahmedabad, including villages and districts. Higher earnings obtainable in industrial concerns than in agricultural pursuits as also growing unemployment in villages and the districts are the principal causes of the streams of migration.

NO UNEMPLOYMENT PROBLEM.

There is no unemployment practically in local textile industry. Seasonal failure of crops and want of employment in the districts and villages tend to create unemployment, and draw labour in industrial areas. In local industry retrenchment or dismissals do not create special unemployment. Cases of voluntary retirement are rarely found.. Temporary unemployment may be due to the causes of 'supply and demand' at certain periods.

There is no necessity of unemployment insurance or of special methods of alleviating and remedying unemployment, so far as the local textile industry is concerned. Under the existing condition of Indian labour no application of International Conventions relating to unemployment is desirable.

STAFF ORGANISATION.

The organisation and administration of local mills are conducted by the Managing Agent representing the Firm of Agents. He appoints secretaries, spinning masters, weaving masters and assistants. The Manager of the Spinning or Weaving heads select and appoint Head-Jobbers. Line-Jobbers and other departmental persons.

The system of employing jobbers has its value in ascertaining the qualification and experience of the workmen recruited. The jobbers are direct supervisors of workmen and thus they are a necessary factor in the maintenance of evciency. The defects of this system are sometimes found in the lower moral tone of some jobbers who treat some workmen unfairly. In Ahmdabad, complaints of such character are brought to the notice of the mills by the Labour Union through the Mill-owners' Association whenever such instances occur.

NO NEED OF WORKS COUNCILS.

Under the existing arrangement duly established by constitution and convention between the Mill-owners' Association and local Labour Union there is no scope for any Works Committees, Works Councils or Industrial Councils. The system obtainable under the existing constitution is far better than such Councils and has proved very efficient and satisfactory to Capital and Labour.

HOUSING.

Regarding housing the following quotation from the Factorry Report of the Presidency of Bombay 1927 P. 20 supplies the necessary information. "The Certifying Surgeon, Ahmedabad, has collected information to show that over 3,500 rooms have been built in the past by mill-owners. The continued depression in industry has doubtless hindered activities in the provision of housing. In Ahmedabad, however, two agents are erecting 450 suitable rooms.

Rents charged from workmen vary from Rs. 2 to Rs. 6 per month according to the class of accommodation selected by them.

HEALTH.

No separate figures of birth-rate, mortality and infant mortality of workers in Ahmedabad are available. The Municipality does maintain the method of registration in general.

Dietary conditions of workmen are described in the Report on an Enquiry into Working Class Family Budget in Ahmedabad published by the Labour Office, Bombay, in 1928. The staple food is changed according to the seasons in Hindu working class family. Wheat are used during summer while bajri is generally used in monsoon. Bajri being cheaper than wheat certain class of work-people use it for diet. In this connection the details mentioned in the tables printed at p.p. 36 to 42 of the said Report give necessary information.

Physical conditions are fairly good. Under the Factory Act operatives enjoy recess for one hour from 12 to 1 p.m. and the mills are closed at 6 p.m. leaving sufficient time for rest and entertainment for workmen. The Labour Union has also undertaken movements like that of the Seva-dal (similar to the Scouting Movement) for mill-operatives.

The number of women workers is being gradually reduced in Ahmedabad Cotton Mills for the last two years. There is less disturbance in the social life of industrial workers in Ahmedabad than in other centres.

Congested housing and ill-ventilated areas tend to increase mortality. The mill-chawls and certain other chawls which have been built in improved style would no doubt reduce mortality.

NO NEED OF SICKNESS INSURANCE..

No special industrial diseases are prevalent in Ahmedabad. During times of epidemics greater efforts and active services are rendered by mills, Government, hospitals and other institutions.

Sickness insurance and introducing of similar systems are neither suitable nor necessary under the existing conditions. Difficulties arising from non-acceptibility of Western medicines, paucity of medical men, migration of labour and finance are not found in Ahmedabad.

Quite recently legislation in regard to Maternity Benefit has been put into operation in this Presidency.

WELFARE.

About 36 mills in Ahmedabad provide facilities or cradles. Regarding schools for labour classes local mill-owners gave a grant of Rs. 15,000 every year for a period of five years to the local Labour Union out of a welfare fund raised by them for the good of Ahmedabad labour. In the Factoryr Report of 1927 it is mentioned thaht 9 "mills in Ahmedabad maintain schools and a few mills in other localities. Infant schools are attached to some of the creches in Bombay and Ahmedabad."

"The Labour Union in Ahmedabad has continued its educational activities. Eleven day schools and fifteen night schools were maintained and education was imparted to over 1200 students about equally divided between the day and night schools ...." An infant class and Spinners Students' (Ashrama) Home as also a girls' school are run by the Labour Union..

Doctors, nurses, Ayahs and compounders are employed in the welfare work.

Provision of dining sheds and creches is made in most of the mills. The Labour Union and Sanitary Association as also Temperance Society assist in the welfare work. There are in Ahmedabad general provisions for physical culture through 'Akhadas' and a 'Sevadal' of Majur Office along with public Gardens for recreation and amusements like those of magic lantern shows, cinemas, theatres etc.

As a result of various activities in the welfare work, labour population has profited and has obtained better facilities.

Some mills provide schools for the education of their workmen and some give grants to certain labour schools for assisting such education. Donations were also given by millowners for this purpose for five years.

Provision for old age and premature retirement of workmen in cases where they serve in a mill for a certain number of years would be desireable and possible but so long as labour is not first given education and raised to the level of understanding and obtaining the advantages accruing from better sanitation and modes of life purged of vices, of drinks, opium eating gambling etc. etc., there appears little possibility of the successful application of such schemes of old-age-pensions and provisions for premature retirement.

No scheme of co-operation exist at present in Ahmedabad.

NO EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES..

Facilities for general education in industrial areas are extremely meagre and it can cafely be said that these are practically nil.

GOVERNMENT TO BLAME.

The effect of education on standard of living and industrial efficiency of workers is good. However the State should seriously tackle this problem of education the working class and the masses of the ratepayers Comprehensive schemes of compulsory primary education submitted by local bodies to the provincial government remain unsanctioned for over four years and it is a misfortune to observe very slow progress of Government in such matters which are primarily concerned with the well-being of socity and the structure of mass uplift. A negligible proportion of the working class population knows reading and writing much less does it know methods of intelligent working, decent living, abstinence from drinks and such other vices. Government and municipal bodies have neglected this important duty for all these years and introduction of compulsory primary education should without further delay be made.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION.

(Workmen's compensation Act is in operation from 1924. Practically all industrial concerns insure their workmen and by now the Commissioner for Workmen's Compensation holds regular sittings at intervals and decides the the cases.

The effect of this legislation on the industry is to increase financial burden on it. An average mill with 25000 spindles and 600 looms has to pay about Rs. 800 every year for this purpose by way of insurance charges.

Insurance facilities are available and are utilised to a greater extent from year to year. From the workers' point of view these are also advantageous. The recent amendments to be made in the Act would practically tend to make the insurance by employers compulsory.

The Act is to be amended to remove the difficulties which are being experienced in the light of its working during the last five years.

60 HOURS WEEK.

The hours of employment in factories are 10 for a day and no persons are employed for more than 60 hours in any one week under section 27 of the Indian Factories Act. Under Section 28 no persons are to be employed in a factory for more than 11 hours in any one day

The restriction of 60 hours has produced a good effect on the operatives but it has increased cost of production on the industry.

10 hours a day is the uniform daily limit and its effect on workmen is good as they get good time for rest amusement and recreation. No further reduction in the hours of working should be made Workmen get sufficient time after 6 p.m. when the mills are closed for recreation and rest. The period of rest in the afternoon is one hour at a stroke, and this also tends to give them sufficient rest during the interval.

Employment of women is regulated by the Indian Factory Act. Night work by women is prohibited. There is no double employment of children.

Children are not usually dismissed on reaching full age but according to their training and quickness of work they are given adult wages.

Instances of double shift system are rare and at certain times or during certain seasons some mill or mills take to double shift system. If the same workmen do not work in two shifts in contravention of the Factory Act the health of young adults is not affected. Women and children are prohibited from working at night.

CHILD AND WOMAN LABOUR.

Prevailing rates of wages in Ahmedabad mills are printed at P. 110 of the Report of the Indian Tariff Board. The average monthly earning of a weaver in Ahmedabad exceeds Rs. 44 while that of the spinner exceeds Rs. 26.Ahmedabad mills pay the highest scale of wages in the Northern Division as compared with the scale wages of other class of workmen including agricultural labour in surrounding areas.

Wages have been fixed in later years by negotiations with the Labour Union or by Awards of Arbitrators duly appointed by the Millowners' Association, and Labour Union.

NO MINIMUM WAGE.

The principle of minimum wages is not found in operation in any class of organised industry in this country. In the circumstances when industries in India have not become fully self-supporting and when they have to meet keen and cutting foreign competition it would neither be advisable nor possible to have any statutory establishment of minimum wages. Labour is not yet trained to the level of having even primary education and it moreover unorganised and illiterate.

INDUSTRIAL EFFICIENCY OF WORKERS.

Indian workers gradually show greater efficiency owing to training, experience and handling of different types of machinery. Want of sufficient education to enable them to read easy pamphlets and treaties about the work which they have to do prevents them from obtaining greater efficiency. Efficiency of Indian workers is much lower as compared with that of foreign workers.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES.

In December 1917 a strike of warpers took place when warpers from Bombay and other places were engaged by mills through the Millowners' Association. Ultimately a settlement was arrived at. The strike was settled after a fortnight. By the end of 1918, owing to Plague in Ahmedabad weavers were paid daily attendance bonus. This reached to the extent of about 70 per cent. After the Plague was over the amount of bonus was to be reduced and practically all mills of Ahmedabad decided to reduce the percentage to 20 per cent. Mr. M.K. Gandhi on behalf of Labour asked for 35 per cent. As a result of disagreement when the mills put up notices for 20 per cent. a strike was declared and this was followed by a lock-out at a subsequent stage. All the mills were closed and the strike began on 22nd February 1918, and ended on 20th March 1918. At a later stage Mr. Gandhi declared a vow to fast till the matter was settled. Ultimately the dispute was referred by way of arbitration to Mr. Anandshankar Dhruve Prof. of Sanskrit Gujarat College. In 1920 there was a strike in the spinning section for about a fortnight and it was settled by mutual consultation between the authorities of the Millowners' Association and Labour Union. The condition of textile industry became very grave from the end of 1922 and in 1923 a reduction in wages was proposed by the Association. The Labour Union insisted on a deed of arbitration to be executed by the Association. As the Association thought it to be humiliating as also the Union insisted on certain terms and conditions in the deed which were not relevant to the dispute a strike took place and it lasted for about 10 weeks. It was settled by the Union agreeing to obtain decision through negotiations carried on by their representative Prof. Dhurve with Sehth Mangaldas the President of the Association. A cut of 15 1/2 per cent. in wages was declared by these representatives of both the bodies. Since then no organised strikes and lock-outs have taken place in the textile industry of this City.

From 1917 gradual development in labour troubles and organised efforts between labour and capital brought into existence in 1920 a mutually agreed constitution which has been functioning (backed by certain conventions) till to-day. On certain occasions Collectors and Commissioner (Officials) as also leading citizens have taken part in bringing about negotiations and settlements of disputes.

The Trade Disputes Act has recently come into operation and the attitude of Government towards trade combination and industrial disputes is to be watched still.

SIND RELIEF FUND.

—:o:—

"The following is the further list of donations contributed towards the Sind Relief Fund., through Shree Shikarpur Sewak Samaj.

Previously acknowledged Rs. 36523/8 Danabunder merchants (G. F. R.) 2500/ Grain merchants Association 1,500/ Seeds merchants Association 501/ Seth Napoo Nensi and Co. 501/ Sutar Bazar Tambakanta (G.R.F.) (Second Instalment- 500, Null Bazar Karana and Sugar Merchants (through Mr. Shamaldas.) 488 Seth Chapsi Bhara and Co. 401/, Seth Dwarkadas Dayal 301/ Seth Devsi Cooverji 301/ Seth Ravji Dayal and Sons 301/ Seth Ravji Nensi and Co. 301/ Seth Kuverji Umersi and Co. 251/4 Seth Birla Bros and Co. 251/ Imperial Film Company 251/ Seth Premji Ramji and Co. 251/ Seth Karpal Harsi and Co. 251/ Seth Devji Khetsi and Co. 251/ Seth Dhanji Bhojraj 251/ Seth Mansi Lakhamsi and Co. 251/ Seth Vithaldas Purshotamdas 201/ Seth Mulji Dharmal 201/ Seth Karamsi Damji 151/ Seth Murarji Hurmasji 151/ Seth Seth Mot Panchang 125/ Seth Lakhimidas Velji 101/ Seth Chaganlal Purshotam 101/ Seth Habib Ravji 101/.

The Gum Merchants Association Rs. 101/ Seth Bikhalal Becharchand 101/ Seth Gurmukhrai Sukhanand 101/ Seth Bhagwandas Gokaldas 101/ Seth Arjan Khimji 101/ Seth Jagjivan Kastoorchand 100/ Seth Kishanchand Cottonwala 75/ Seth Chhotalal Keshawji and Co. 61/ Seth Kanji Malji Javeri 51/ Seth Gordhandas Thakarsi 51/ Seth Ganeshnarain Onkarmal 51/ Seth Hargovind Shivlal 51/ Seth Dunichand Panjapi 51/ Seth Hirachand Ramji 51, Seth Tribhavandas Nemichand 51/ Seth Ratansi Kunjabhai 51/ Seth Gangji Kheraj 51/ Seth Jivandas Bhanji 51/ Seth Gordhandas Khetsi 51/ Seth Kooverji Ladha 51/ Seth Damodar Sadashiv 50/ R. N. R. (Sicunderabad) through 55/ The Times of India (Bombay) 55 other little amounts Rs. 638/8

Grand Total Rs. 49,355/4.

EARL OF HAREWOOD DEAD.

—:o:—

LONDON, Oct. 6.

Death has occurred of Earl of Harewood.—Reuter.

An earlier message said:—

The Earl of Harewood, father of Princess Mary's husband Viscount Lascelles is lying seriously ill at his Yorkshire home, Harewood House, Leeds. He has not been in good health for some time. It was reported that despite comfortable night he was weaker this morning. Viscount Lascelles and other members of the family have arrived at Harewood House.—B.O.W.

INDIANS IN GERMANY

—:o:—

HINDUSTAN HOUSE OF BERLIN

(From Our Correspondent.)
By Air Mail.

LONDON, Sept. 20.

I have just received from Germany some of the leading newspapers of that country and I am much delighted to read therein copious reports of the recent meeting that was held in Berlin to inaugurate the Hindustan House in Berlin. From important papers such as "The Midday Berlin News.", "The Berlin Taga," "The Vossisecha Zeitung", "The Berlin Anzeiges" and "The Morning Post" I find that Munshi Shri Jai Vijaysinji, the well-known research scholar of Jain philosophy, who was for sometime associated with Gujerat Vidyapith has come over to Germany for further research work. It seems he has already worked at the Hamburg University for four months and is at present in Berlin. During his stay in Berlin he has realised that Indians have much more to gain from Germany in the direction of academic knowledge, science and industries and India stands to benefit both morally and materially by a closer association with Germany. But he has also found that there has been a very urgent need for a place where all Indians in Berlin and those coming to Germany could meet each other and discuss matters concerning their own welfare as well as the welfare of the country. He, therefore, conceived of the idea of establishing the Hindustan House, which was opened last month in Charlottenburg, a very respectable quarter in Berlin at No. 179 Uhlandstrast in the presence of a very large number of Indians and Germans of high standing and status in the country. From press reports I find that representatives of about 20 leading daily papers of Germany were present and the event was welcomed with ample description of the need and utility of the House as calculated to draw Germany and India together.

The House provides vegetarian food prepared in Indian style and best provision for the purpose are imported directly from India. The charges are comparatively cheaper than at any other vegetarian restaurant in Berlin and the House also serves the purpose of an Indian Social Club where Indians of different classes and vocations, travellers and other visitors from all parts of our motherland daily meet together to exchange their views.

A NATIONAL HOME.

I am told by a few Indians who had recently been to Berlin that Muni Shri Vijaysinhji has undertaken the burden of establishing this House to run it as a national institution without having any personal interest in it. His sole object is to make it a self-supporting institution. The Home has been rented on a three years' lease and the Muniji has furnished and equppied it to the extent of about £300 by raising a loan, which he hopes will be paid by some of our generous Indians who would realise its utility and advantage. After the loan is cleared Muni Shri Vijaysinhji has decided to hand the House to a Trust for its management.

As I read the description in the German Press as well as heard encouraging reports about the House from the Indians who had recently visited it, I was reminded of the Arya Bhavan which has proved a real blessing to Indians in this country. It seems both these Houses are similar except that Arya Bhavan has arrangement for board and lodge whereas the Hindustan House has to be without lodging arrangement for some time to come. Of course, Muniji arranges to get suitable accommodation for those who desire in the neighbourhood of the House for about 5 marks per day in Pension, which is quite a respectable place in the city.

Within the short time of its existence, the House has been visited by some of our prominent Indians. Not long ago, Mr. and Mrs. Shiva Prasad Gupta, Prof. D. V. Karve, Raja and Mrs. Deep Narain Singh of Bengal and Mr. P. L. Churgar of the Indian States People's Conference have visited it and they all expressed themselves very much satisfied at the arrangement made at Hindustan House.

It is hoped that some Indian philanthrophist will follow the example of Mr. G. D. Birla and assist Muni Shri Vijaysinhji by offering him a handsome donation to wipe off the liability which is having over his head. By doing this act of generosity, he will be doing a national service to the orthodox section in India.

TATA IRON PRODUCTION

Bombay, Oct. 7.

Messrs. Tata Sons Limited Agents for the Tata Iron and Steel Company, Limited, report that the total approximate production of the Steel Works at Jamshedpur during the month of September 1929, was:—

	Tons.
Pig Iron	67,941
Steel Ingots	47,113
Finished Steel	32,205

What the People Say

SPIRITUALISM

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I enclose a letter I sent to the "Times of India" for publication in reply to Mr. V. D. Rishi's effusions against what Mahatma Gandhiji wrote regarding "Spiritualism" in "Young India" some time back.

Believing the "Times" to be a fair and responsible paper where both sides of any question could be discussed freely, I expected to see my letter published, but they have deliberately withheld it. The inference is perfectly obvious.

Your readers no doubt remember all the correspondence that has appeared regarding "Spiritualism" in general, and Mr. V. D. Rishi and "Spiritualism" in particular, in the "Chronicle" so they are in a better position to judge whether any weight should or could be given to Mr. Rishi's defence which, as may be rightly pointed out, is only on paper!

Under the circumstances, I am sending you all the correspondence for publication.

Thanking you for the courtesy.—Yours, etc.,

D. R. D. WADIA.

Oct. 4.

TRUE COPY.

7, Marine Lines,
Bombay,
1st October, 1929.

To—The Editor, "The Times of India,"
Times of India Office,
Bombay.

Re: Mr. Gandhi and Spiritualism.

Dear Sir,

I was amused at the severe ticking off Mr V. D. Rishi, your correspondent gives to Mr. Gandhi.

Whether any weight should be given to Mr. V. D. Rishi's effusions or not can be judged by your readers after the following facts are before them:—

(1) As far back as May 5, 1929, I have among others challenged Mr. V. D. Rishi to substantiate his claims. So far he, nor the other members of the Indian Spiritualist Society of which Mr. Rishi is their "all in all" as it were, have accepted the challenge.

(2) There was a public meeting held by one Mr. Narayan Singh to which Mr. Rishi was invited, but he very conveniently absented himself.

(3) Correspondence—a lot of it—has appeared in "the Bombay Chronicle" from people who have paid their odd rupee or more for messages from their dead relations and friends, and this makes really very interesting reading. but does not flatter Mr. Rishi in the least.

(4) The "Times" about a month back reviewed one of Mr. Rishi's books compiled from the spirit messages he is alleged to have received. The criticisms of the book in the "Times," though it filled up a whole column could by a really severe critic be written in three words! In spite of all this it is really astonishing how Mr. V. D. Rishi can come forward and write the letter he has, nor can I understand your publishing it after the scathing criticisms of his book, unless it is just because Mr. Rishi ticks off Mr. M. K. Gandhi?

Whatever the motive, I trust you will be fair enough to publish my letter.

Thanking you.

Yours truly,
D. R. D. WADIA.

MAJI AGBOT COMPANY AFFAIRS

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The affairs of the Indian Co-operative Navigation and Trading Co., popularly known as the Maji Agbot Company, have already acquired in Bombay an epic notoriety. A set of balance sheets dusky and coloured was presented to the shareholders, hiding from them a net loss of nearly 20 lakhs of rupees within three years. The shareholders spied the loss and ordered the accounts and other misfortunes of the Company to be inquired into by a committee consisting of ten shareholders representing the various sides of interest invested in the Company. It was eventually found out that the Company was heading between Scylla and Charybdis. Various members of the Committee made various reports, bu tall agreed that the Directors should be replaced by others.

After a prolonged discussion, though the Directors through the Chairman made a strong appeal not to accept the suggestion relating to their removal, the body of shareholders almost unanimously accepted the report of the majority which was mildest of the lot, and insisted on Directors being removed on the spot. Immediately there was a resignation tendered by Dr. Peter Paul Souza Fonseca; but the other Directors had different views.

Many of the shareholders including myself are anxiously waiting to see what action Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, the present Chairman, is going to take to carry into effect the express wishes of the shareholders of which he has been made a trustee by an unanimous vote.—Yours, etc.,

A SHAREHOLDER.

SEPTIC TANKS

—:o:—

To The Editor, of 'The Chronicle.'

Sir,—With reference to the article appearing in your issue of the 1st instant under the heading "Alleged Nuisance", I beg to forward the following few lines with a request that you will be pleased to insert the same in the columns of your esteemed paper.

His Lordship Mr. Justice Wadia, after hearing the evidence of several witnesses and after taking the trouble of visiting personally the buildings and the septic tanks etc. in question situated at Bandra urged the desirability of settlement of the case. If the final decision had been given in this case it would have acted as a sort of guidance to the public as well as several municipalities in cases of nuisance arising from septic tanks. Several septic tanks have been constructed not only in Bandra but in Khar and Santa Cruz as well and the nuisance created must have been well noticed by His Lordship. Septic tanks may be allowed in extensive areas, covering several acres, but they are certainly a source of great nuisance and danger to human health if allowed to be constructed in the close vicinity of dwelling places. There have been instances in which large fields watered by septic tanks have actually contaminated wells situated at a distance of more than two miles and once the healthy and potable water of such wells stands condemned at present. I am afraid if this state of things is alowed to go on, particularly in the model suburbs of Khar and Santa Cruz which have been so far enjoying good health, there is every likelihood of the residents in such places suffering in health and those localities might fall in the estimation of the people. With the proper authorities and Government pay attention to the growing nuisance.—Yours, etc.,

A MEDICO.

GANDHI JAYANTI IN MATUNGA.

—:o:—

MRS. NAIDU'S CALL TO SOUTH INDIANS.

A largely attended meeting of South Indians in Bombay was held on Sunday night at Matunga under the joint auspices of the S. I. Association and S. I. Union to celebrate Mahatma Gandhi's Shashtipurthi. Mrs. Sarojini Naidu presided. In a speech lasting about an hour which was heard with rapt attention, Mrs. Naidu spoke on the significance of the celebration and also its effects on the country. After dwelling on his ideals and the purity of his life, she said that when he returned from S. Africa twelve or thirteen years ago he was felt by most Indian politicians as unwanted and inconvenient. She well remember how at Lucknow in December 1916 he was considered as a non-entity, not worth even a seat in the Subjects Committee or in the A.I.C.C. His queer dress and manners evoked ridicule among the gaily dressed Congressmen of those days.

A few years later a tremendous, an unprecedented, change occcurred in the country and Gandhi becam Gandhi the Mahatma. She then dwelt on his threefold programme of Khaddar, Untouchability and Hindu-Muslim Unity. His exposition of the message of the spinning wheel was most equisite and everyone felt that a new orientation has been given to that. She spoke about the grinding poverty of India and how the wheel was the only solution for it. In the name of hungry millions whose cause is dearest to Mahatmaji she appealed to the audience and those outside to make the proposed presentation of the purse by the South Indians a great success. She said that South India and South Indians have played a very important part in Mahatmaji's life as his lieutenants and followers in the well-known Satyagraha campaign in South Africa were the ignorant and illiterate South Indian labourers. South Indians owe a special duty to the Mahatma who laboured most for improving the conditions of their brothers and sisters and she hoped that the enlightened and nationalist South Indian population of the City will put forth their best efforts and collect a very decent sum for the cause of the starving millions of India.

A resolution extending sincere felicitations to Mahatma Gandhi on his Shashtipurthi and resolving to collect funds for a purse for Khdai work from among themselves was passed. It is worthy of note that donations amounting to Rs. 765 were announced at the meeting. After the appointment of a Committe efor the purpose and the usual vote of thanks the meeting terminated.

PRESTIGE STANDS IN THE WAY

—:o:—

Why Satin Sen Cannot Be Released

FULL TEXT OF CORRESPONDENCE WITH GOVT.

Below we publish the correspondence that passed between Sj. Santosh Kumar Bose, M.L.C., and the Hon'ble Mr. A. N. Moberly, Home Member, Bengal Government, on the suestion of the release of Sj. Satindranath Sen:—

(SJ. S. K. BASU'S LETTER).
27th Sept., 1929.

Dear Mr. Moberly,

May I be permitted to address you on the case of Srijut Satindra Nath Sen, who is at present an under-trial prisoner in the Barisal Jail?

Having come here to attend the sittings of the Public Accounts Committee, I have seen from time to time press reports about Satindra Babu's health.

You are no doubt aware of the very critical stage at which he has now arrived. It would be no exaggeration to say that by reason of prolonged starvation, he is on the point of death, which is now only a question of hours. Newspaper reports about his condition have been alarming enough for the last few days. And I have no doubt that they are substantially corroborated by the official information available to you, in any event, it is clear that there is serious and imminent risk of his life and that immediate steps are to be taken if any real attempt is to be made to save him. For the purpose of obtaining the latest information about Satindra Babu's condition, I telegraphed yesterday to Srijut Saral Kumar Dutt, M.L.C., at Barisal as follows:—

"Wire Satin Babu's condition today. Whether immediate danger."

The following reply received by me yesterday from Saral Babu:—

"Satin sinking rapidly. Move authorities withdrawal case."

As I could not put myself in communication with you yesterday, I was not able to place the message in your possession. The condition of the prisoner must have grown worse by this time, judging by the rapidity with whic alarming symptoms have been developing. I should, therefore earnestly request you to pass immediate orders for Satin Babu's release, which alone can save his life now.

I do not at present desire to trouble you with any detailed reference to the merits of the case. May I only mention that the belief is widely entertained that the 110 of the Code of Criminal Procedure are misconceived and that Satindra Babu is justified in invoking the concluded agreemen by which he held out to the authorities and to our sister communities the hand of fellowship in the interest of peace and order. It is difficult to believe that a man of such firm convictions and principles, who can raise himself to such a high moral plane as to court suffering and death inch by inch rather than submit to what he considers a moral wrong, could deviate from the strict path of non-violence which he has openly professed and preached. A man of such rigid moral fibre is a rare phenomenon, and his is a life too valuable to be lost in this way.

He is an under-trial prisoner, and the Government have at the most proposed to take preventive action against him. He is now at death's door, owing to long and continuous starvation. The great humanitarian consideration of saving his life, should, I venture to think, outweigh all other considerations with the Government, which is, after all, a human institution. I hope and trust that the Government will not allow this day to pass without issuing orders for his unconditional release, and thus save themselves from the charge of heartlessness before it is too late. In making this appeal to you, I feel that I am not doing so in vain.

If I can be of any assistance to you in any further discussion of this matter. I shall be glad to call at the time and place appointed by you.

Yours sincerely,
SANTOSH KUMAR BASU
Member, Bengal Legislative Council.

The Hon'ble Mr. A. N. Moberly, C.I.E., I.C.S

MR. MOBERLY'S REPLY.
Darjeeling.
The 27th Sept., 1929

Dear Mr. Basu.

I have received your letter o this morning asking that immediate orders may be passed for the release of Srijut Satindra Nath Sen.

The position is that orders have been passed by the High Court for his release on bail of an amount which, I believe, many persons are willing to furnish, but that he refuses to agree to be released on bail and prefers to remain in jail.

I regret that the view should be held that the proceedings against him are misconceived. It is impossible for Government to publish a communique dealing with points which are in issue in the case, though some reference was made to them in the proceedings in the High Court last Tuesday.

Government are most anxious that Srijut Satindra Nath Sen should not starve himself to death. They cannot admit, however, that he has any reasonable grievance or that they can justly be accused of heartlessness because they decline to release him unconditionally, when it is open to him to come out of jail at any moment.

Yours Sincerely,
(Sd.) A. N. MOBERLY,

Babu Santosh Kumar Basu, M.L.C.
Ahe L. J. Sanatorium,
Darjeeling.

SJ. S. K. BASU'S LETTER.
The Lowis Jubilee Sanitarium.
Darjeeling,
Sept. 30, 1929.

Dear Mr. Moberly,

I thank you for your letter dated the 27th instant, which reached me the same day.

I did not send an earlier reply as I was expecting that having regard to the seriousness of the condition of Srijut Satindra Nath Sen, which you have not denied in your letter Government might still take the view that his release could not be delayed any longer.

I fully realise, as stated in your letter, that Government are most anxious that Srijut Satindra Nath Sen should not starve himself to death. It is, however, quite clear that the refusal of the Government to release him unconditionally will produce that inevitable result, which the Government are so anxious to avoid.

Even if it be conceded that he is persisting in a suicidal course of conduct without any just grievance, is it too much to expect that Government will not, by their action aid him in attaining a fatal culmination, by detaining him in their custody?

With regard to the amount of bail fixed by the High Court, you have pointed out, and if I may say so, very rightly that many persons are willing to furnish it. But may I be permitted to state that your conclusion that Satindra Babu prefers to remain in jail because he refuses to be let out on bail, is not quite justified. He is anxious to come out, but only on terms which he considers just and honourable. He would, it seems, prefer to die, and not remain, in jail, if he is not released without bail. That being the case, may I again request Government to consider whether any useful purpose will be served by continuing the proceedings in the circumstances that have happened?

It cannot, I venture to think, be contended with any show of reason that Satindra Babu is employing starvation as a cheap means of purchasing immunity from prosecution. The price he is seeking to pay is too dear for the advantage it is likely to bring him.

As a general rule, an order on proceedings under section 110 are more penal for the sureties than for the person sought to be bound by it. The law provides that he can violate it with perfect impunity to himself, if he is so minded. Such an order is not likely to be so very serious as to be avoided even at the certain and imminent risk of life. The real motive for the action of Srijut Satindra Nath Sen, therefore, seems to be a silent but determined protest against what he considers to be an unjust revival of the proceedings.

On a perusal of the newspaper reports of the proceedings in the High Court, it appears that Government rely upon certain evidence, the effect of which cannot be discussed at this stage. But the fact remains that all that evidence is sought to be utilised not for the purpose of securing a conviction, but for preventing a person, who is at the present moment, and will for a long time to come, if he survives at all, be prevented, from all kinds of activity, physical or mental.

May, I therefore, submit that Government can, in the special circumstances of the case, pass an order for the unconditional release of the prisoner, without doing any violence to their accepted principles or policy, or without laying down any undesirable precedent? And the need for such a decision seems to be so insistent that it cannot be delayed for a single day.

Yours Sincerely,
SANTOSH KUMAR BASU,

The Hon'ble Mr. A. N. Moberley, C.I.E., I.C.S.

(Sj. S. K. Basu's Letter).
The Lowis Jubilee Sanitorium,
Darjeeling.
October 1, 1929.

Dear Mr. Moberley,

Since writing to you yesterday, I received last night at about 8-30 p.m. the following telegram from Srijut Saral Kumar Dutt, M.L.C., at Barisal, which I hasten to communicate to you:—

"'Any delay dangerous. Authorities here reticent. Do expedite matter. Reply urgent."

May I, therefore, urge on you the necessity of passing immediate orders for the release of Srijut Satindra Nath Sen?

Yours Sincerely,
SANTOSH KUMAR BASU.

The Hon'ble Mr. A. N. Moberly, C.I.E., I.C.S.

(Mr. Moberly's Reply).
Darjeeling,
The 2nd October, 1929.

Dear Mr. Basu,

In reply to your letters of the 30th September and 1st October, I write to inform you that Government have definitely decided that they cannot drop the proceedings against Srijut Satindra Nath Sen

Yours Sincerely,
(Sd.) A. N. MOBERLEY.

Santosh Kumar Basu, Esq., M.L.C.,
L. J. Sanitarium,
Darjeeling.

JUNAGAD STATE FORGING AHEAD

DEWAN'S SURVEY OF PROGRESS

JUNGAD, Oct. 2.

On Sept. 28th Amir Sheikh Mahamadbhai Saheb, Dewan of Junagad, reviewed the raical reforms recently introduced in various State Departments placed for the past three years under Major Tinley in his farewell speech on the eve of Major Tinley's departure.

Major Tinley took over charge here three years ago on the 1st December 1926. He was then not a stranger to us, but was fairly familiar with the Junagadh State and its people, having been, for some time, Military Adviser to the Kathiawar States Forces. Immediately after taking charge, he had to change his sphere of activities. Though he had much to do with the Military Departments of the State comprising the Junagadh State Lancers, and the Mahabatkhanji Infantry, his duties were pratically connected with civil Departments of which, as many as 22 a few of these major, and the rest minor were placed under his control. Work in Civil Departments is, as you are all aware quite a different thing from Military discipline and strict enforcement of orders.

But I am glad to say that Major Tinley threw himself heart and soul into his Civil duties, freely inviting discussions; entering into consultations, and accepting whatever was good and advantageous to the State and the subjects, no matter, the source from which it came. He could listen patiently to long arguments from clever lawyers, entered into a consideration of hair-splitting differences in terms and expressions pointed out to him, and could officially give a ruling in perfect consonance with strong common sense, of which he enjoys such a rare and plentiful gift from beneficent Providence. The last of such occasions was his work on the Prayag Committee, and, I have it on the authority of both his learned colleagues, that, he showed an unusually good grasp and quick perception, in understanding the different points of view placed before him, and arriving at a quick and definite conclusion.

The most important departments placed under his care were education in all its stages, comprising the entire primary, secondary and higher educational institution of the State.

EDUCATION.

The number of Primary Schools in the State has gone up considerably during the past three years. The Bahadurkhanji High School has maintained its high standard of efficiency, as shown by the University results at the Matriculation Examinations. The University Inspection Committee's complaints about the defects in equipment of this Institution were most tactfully settled without impairing its efficiency, and without casting any unduly heavy burden on the recources of the State. It was mainly through Major Tinley's efforts, that, the Middle School classes were separated from the High School and located in a separate building, thus leaving the Head Master of the High School to be in charge of a decently manageable and wieldy institution.

About his services to the Bahauddin College, especially in the building up and developing of the physical exercise and sports section, I have already spoken quite recently, on another occasion, and would not repeat waat I have already said, except that his work here has been most invaluable, and he will be remembered for years hereafter, with feelings of gratitude by the staff and students of the College.

MUNICIPALITY.

The Municipal Department which is principally concerned with health, sanitation and building of the town, has also been under his control. The problem of extending the utility of this Department and associating the public with its administration to a greater extent than what has been the case in the past, and also providing sources of revenue to meet the increasing demands, has been engaging his attention for a considerable time. He has discussed a scheme, and left notes, which will be considered by the State when the question of framing a Municipal Code is taken in hand. He placed the Slaughter House is a sanitary and healthy situation, and removed the Meat Market to more congenial surroundings.

The Military Department is of course Major Tinley's strongest point. He gave to the Mahabatkhanji Infantry proper equipment and trained them to be proper soldiers; their present martial and smart turn-out shows that he has been able to make of them.

MAJOR TINLEY'S REPLY.

Replying to the Dewan Saheb's address Major F. B. N. Tinley, Chief Secretary, Junagad State, said:

As you all know, I have been the servant oof the Junagadh State for the past 3 years. The Dewan Saheb in his generosity, has, I am afraid, over-rated the value of my services, nevertheless I am more than grateful to him and the Junagadh State for the appreciation they have accorded me.

From the 1st Day I arrived here as Chief Secretary, I had the good fortune to have under me a first class staff, loyal and co-operating.

If I have succeeded in helping you (to the extent that) the Dewan Saheb suggests, the honour is not with me alone, but with you also, who made this success possible. Without your confidence, and co-operation no such success could have been possible.

For this confidence, and co-operation, gentlemen, I thank you, and hope that you will realize how grateful I am and you may rest assured that although to-morrow I leave the Junagadh State Service, I will never forget you. Furthermore I leave a large part of my heart behind with you and as I consider, your house mine, I ask you to consider my house yours, wherever it may be, and whenever it may please you.

To His Hignness the Nawab Saheb I offer my heartfelt thanks, for the implicit trust he has put in me, for the support he has always given me, and for the generosity he has always extended to Mrs. Tinley and myself.

To you, Dewan Saheb, also I am compelled to refer. Due to you I came here, due to you is what success I have achieved, due to you are many of my happiest memories of Junagadh, and I leave Junagadh, with, on one hand sorrow in my heart at my departure, and, on the other hand a genuine love for the State and all its subjects.

Without your help, support, sympathy, and unfailing confidence, nothing, I could have done, would have availed. I thank you on behalf of myself and of my wife, and I only hope that, you appreciate how grateful we both are to you for the many acts of kindness that you has shown us.

We started service together firm friends and we part service firmer friends than ever.

—:o:—

BIRDS OF ILL OMEN

—:o:—

DARK PORTENTS OF THE CROW FAMILY.

Many words constantly used today, such as auspicious, augury and inaugurate, signify the widespread belief dating from very ancient times in the prophetic and supernatural gifts of certain kinds of birds.

Famous were the sacred chickens of the Capitoline Hill, whose "exta" the augurs of ancient Rome were invariably employed to scrutinize before any important enterprise was undertaken. Infamous, as being birds of ill-omen, all down the ages has been the whole of hte corvidae, or crow family. The superstitious dread with which these birds have ever been regarded is no doubt mainly due to their colour and carrion habits.

GOSSIPING RAVEN.

The raven stands out preeminently above all other members of this family in ancient mythology as being a foreboder of misfortune. According to Greek legend the raven was not originally black. It was once as white as a swan, but had the colour of its plumage changed by one of the gods as a punishment for tittle-tattling. One day a raven is supposed to hav e told the god Apollo that Coronis, a Thessalian nymph whom he passionately loved, was not exactly playing the game—in fact, to be quite frank, had been unfaithful. The god, on hearing this, flew into a passion, and searching out the inconstant nymph, slew her with a dart. But hating the tell-tale bird.

He blacked the raven o'er,
And bid him prate in his white plumes no more.

In olden times ravens were supposed to possess the gift of being able to foretell approaching death. Cicero was forewarned of his impending death by the fluttering of ravens over him. Macaulay relates that a raven entered the chamber of the great orator on the very day of his murder, and pulled the clothes off his bed.

SABLE WARNING.

oming down to more recent times Marlowe tells how:

The sad presaging raven tolls
The sick man's passport in her beak
And in the shadow of the silent night
Doth shake contagion from her sable wings.

In common with other members of the corvidae family, these birds were thought to be able to divine hands stained with human blood. Macbeth is made to say in the Ghost scene to Lady Macbeth:

Augurs, and understood relations, have
By magot-pies, and choughs and rooks brought forth
The secret's man of blood.

MEN ARE PRUDES

—:o:—

Every Woman is a Born Actress

The great Bare Legs question has just entered a new phase of its troubled existence. Following the menace to the morals of lawn tennis, caused by certain forward hussies who shed their stockings to play the French national game, the sanctity of our golf links is now similarly endangered.

Here is what a club secretary with side whiskers is reported to have said: "We certainly shall not stand it. Our men members come here to play golf, not to see a beauty chorus. And imagine what would happen to our reputation when the public saw girls with bare legs actually playing golf! We to the dog."

One cannot blame the papers for raking up silly scares in the silly season. It is what their readers expect. But seriously, I am confident that the question of what women may wear, or not wear, can safely be left to the good judgment and commnsense of women themselves. Thus writes by M. O. Sale in the Passing Show.

After all, a proper modesty in clothing is mostly a matter of how that clothing is worn. The late lamented Marie Lloyed, one of the greatest artistes who ever lived, could have contrived to look arch in a Salvation Army lassie's uniform, or as rispue as you like with a bag over her head and the rest of her enveloped in a million yards of black crepe.

EVERY WOMAN, AN ACTRESS.

Lady Godiva, on the other hand, managed to preserve her dignity under trying circumstances, while ebony belles in the tropics walk about quite unconcernedly as Nature made them, and nothing at all is thought about it. Every woman is born an actress.

Men—or at any rate, civilised men—have not this divine gift of doing what they consider the right thing regardless of criticism. Men are both cowards and prudes. Mr. H. G. Wells, as you may remember, long ago made the discovery that "Mrs. Grundy was a man.

While women walk the earth in a sublime belief that to the pure all things are pure, a man will get all hot and bothered if his grandmother gets a peep at his braces.

Therefore, as judges of what is fitting for women to don, doff, say, read, see, smoke, eat, drink or think, give me women every time. They have had a long, arduous, uphill fight emancipating themselves from the bonds of bunkum and the trammels of tosh, and men don't seem to have helped them one little bit.

Many of you may remember the time when women firts began to smoke. There was no harm in it really, but, when only "fast" women smoked, smoking was naturally the mark of the "fast" womaon. When "nice" women, however—that is to say, women with large families—look up the weed ,the opposition to it went pop like a pricked bladder, and old-fashioned gentlemen had to hump it whether they liked it or not.

Women have always had a very sherwd idea of what is good for them, as well as a gift for not letting any one else be happy till they get it. If baring their legs on golf courses was likely to injure their reputation as a sex they wouldn't do it.

Women have everything to gain by remaining modest, civilised, pukka, and respected by men, whereas men would stand to lose nothing—and most of them wouldn't care a hoot—if the whole world relapsed into barbarism.

Therefore I say, that, if women choose to do anything that is harmless in itself and only excites opposition because it is new, let them do it. If they don't mind the gorse and mosquitoes, let them go bare-legged on the golf links. Let them even sport bare legs at breakfast! The only indecent thing about bare legs, 'as bare legs,' is the sort of mind that thinks them indecent.

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Mercolized Wax is the only preparation which will effectually remove the mask of dead and decaying cuticle which clogs up the tiny pores of the face. It should be gently massaged in before retiring to sleep, and in the morning wiped off with a dry towel.

Do this regularly and you will be delightfully surprised at the improvement in your looks. Your true complexion, fresh and beautiful, is *underneath* if you will only seek it. There is no further need for you to allow the dead tissue to impart a deadly mask to your complexion. Use Mercolized Wax regularly.

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INDIA'S CLAIM AS A NATION

DR. ANSARI'S APPEAL TO HINDUS & MUSLIMS

EX-CONGRESS PRESIDENT AT MYSORE

MYSORE, Oct. 2.

Dr. Ansari delivered a lecture yesterday evening in Town Hall before a crowded audience of both Hindus and Muslims on the subject of 'India's Claim as a Nation.'

Taking Switzerland for instance, that country was divided into three distinct parts. The German-Swiss whose religion was Puritanism and who spoke German belonged to the Anglo-Saxon race. There was the French division whose members spoke French and who were all Roman Catholics and belonged to the Italian race. Then there was a part which spoke pure Italian, and they were Catholics, some of them belonging to other religions. Yet, Switzerland was considered to be one nation. If the component parts of the Swiss Republic were given to-day the fullest liberty to go to the various countries to which they approximated, they refused to do so and said "We are Swiss and we remain Swiss in spite of our being German, French or Italian in origin." He contended that Indians, whether Mysoreans, Madrasis, Hyderabadis, Kashmirians or U. P. men or Bengalis, have all got the common motherland, a common sentiment, a common culture and common feelings and they are just as much members of the Indian nation as people of any other country in the world.

SOME HOME-TRUTHS.

Proceeding, Dr. Ansari said: "You will excuse me if I say a few home-truths to the Hindus and to the Muslims. My Muslim friends, you have not got so much in common with the Mussalmans of the different countries of the world as you have in common with the Hindus who inhabit this country. I am speaking from personal experience. I have been to Turkey, Syria, Palestine, Arabia and Egypt. The people there are all Mahomedans. But I assure you I did not feel so much at home amongst them as I feel amongst my own Indian countrymen. (Cheers). Do not be guided by those people who are always trying to take your loyalty away from your country and infuse in you a dual nationality. You are born Indians and you should die as Indians. (Cheers). Similarly, I say to my Hindu friends, do not treat your Mussalman brethren as foreign adventures, who simply made India their sojourn; they have as much right to be Indians and claim to be one with you as any one of you. Unless that spirit is fostered amongst you, unless you treat each other as brethren and unless you respect your motherland and unless your love of motherland inspires you in all your actions, I assure you that you would be led to petty things which would not be very good for you and for your country. People are talking to you about Hindu-Muslim quarrels and Brahmin-non-Brahmin dissensions. As I have said at another meeting in this city, to my mind it is only a question of loaves and fishes. It is only an economic question. Probe it deeply and you will find that it is not a religious question. I assure you neither Hinduism nor Islam asks you to hate your neighbours, to distrust or despise them or to be inimical to each other. These great religions teach you brotherhood and ask you to respect and love each other. A great deal too much is made of the Hindu-Muslim dissensions. A Mussalman carries his grievances always. A Hindu feels that a Mussalman is always grumbling and grasping.

AN APPEAL.

"I ask my Hindu brethren who are in vast overwhelming majority to make a generous gesture. You are in such large numbers. You are educationally so much ahead of Mussalmans, economically you are so much superior to Mussalmans, you are so well-organised that you have nothing to fear from Mussalmans, and it is for you to be generous, to be large-hearted and to treat Mussalmans kindly. To the Mussalmans, I would say, do not always want a pound of flesh, it is not right. In the League of Nations they have got a committee for the protection of the rights of minorities in all new nationalities. They have tried every possible means of protecting the minorities from the tyranny of the majority. They have used militia, the League of Nations, every kind of device, and after ten years of trial of various kinds, the last report says that the greatest asset for the protection of the rights of a minority was the good-will of the majority. I would say that only by feeling of friendliness will you get the good-will of the majority. I have not the slightest doubt that the time is soon approaching when these dissensions will be a thing of the past. The cure of the existing evil which is not peculiar to India is the grant of responsible government, and once you get it, like responsible people you will forget these quarrels and soon be one united people.

"I am leaving to-night and I must say that I am carrying the happiest recollections of very short stay amongst you. You have been very generous, very hospitable, very kind, and from H. H. the Maharaja down to the smallest person, I have found you most courteous and most agreeable. I would say good-bye to you and wish you to go on that path of progress which your enlightened ruler has chalked out for you. I assure you that even now you are a model State compared with other Indian States and if you go on working in the spirit in which I have implored you to do you will be the best people in the country." (Loud cheers).

The meeting then terminated with a vote of thanks to Dr. Ansari proposed by Mr. A. Rangayya.

Dr. Ansari left for Bangalore by train last night.—"The Hindu."

"ANARCHY OF THOUGHT."

SWAMI VASWANI AND INDIAN YOUTHS

SAYS INDIA WANTS DEDICATED LIVES

(From Our Correspondent.)

LAHORE, Sept. 30.

Speaking at the Shakti Ashram, Model Town, Lahore, Mr. Upalabha, of the United States of America and a Chemist, narrated some of his American experiences and emphasised the value of the American spirit of self-reliance.

Speaking at the "Gita Class," Model Town, Lahore, Swami Vaswani said he was glad young men were dissatisfied with outworn customs and creeds. But he regretted that young men suffered from blind imitation of the West. The new cry against religion was an imitation of the West, not a challenge of indifferent thinking. In the West some had begun already to speak of 'God's funeral!' It was regrettable that young men in Indian colleges were in touch neither with the Ancient Culture of India nor the noblest culture of the West. Young India was suffering from anarchy of thought. And behind it was anarchy of desires. Many young men had lost standards through loss of faith in God and ran after 'bhoga,' prominence, silver and gold. The material side had grown; the spiritual side was starving. Vaswani said he heartily welcomed the cult of independent thinking; but he had a quarrel with the growing cults of 'bhoga' and ambition. Experience was the best corrector of new atheistic cults which were being transplanted from the West.

WANTED DEDICATED LIVES.

The call of religion was a call to dedicated life. God was the measure of national as of personal life; and India needed men and women who would dedicate themselves to the service of the Divine. In that remarkable book named "July 14," that remarkable man Emil Ludwig shows how a score of diplomats operating with forged documents and mendacity duped 50 crores of people into a disastrous war. No nation wanted war; but a few dozen "leaders" brought about! The world's need was that of Dedicated Lives. A new spiritual outlook was the deepest need of modern life.

INDIA AND WORLD PEACE.

With reference to the problem of world-peace and its bearing upon the Indian problem, Vaswani says: "A most important condition of world-peace, I humbly submit, is India's freedom. Imperialism must break in the best interests of humanity and peace of Asia and Europe. Unfortunately, Europe is still dominated by politicians, not world-thinkers. And politicians have bungled and blundered. The greatest tragedy of history is the exploitation of man by man. Greed and hate and violence have obstructed through the centuries the activity of man's true self,—the true free activity,—which is the secret of true spiritual life. Humanity in unfree as long as one nation sits upon another. India must be free to start upon a new creative life and offer new gifts to the spirit of humanity."

As to the Indian youths and nation-building, Vaswani said: "I believe in the creative 'shakti' of youth. Hence the vital value of training the youth in new education, aiming at emancipation of mind and heart. A new conception of history is needed,—in terms not of bloodshed and power but of cultural and constructive achievments. A new faith in the forces of the Spirit is needed. In them is the hope of all these difficult days. For the Spirit,—the ATMAN,—is the builder of true greatness atonce in individual and national life."

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INDIAN INFORMATION BUREAU IN BERLIN

SIX MONTHS' WORK

A MUCH-NEEDED INSTITUTION

The Indian Information Bureau in Berlin was opened formally on the 13th of February this year as a result of a decision of the Working Committee of the Indian National Congress, mainly for the purpose of giving Indian students wanting to go abroad for higher education, useful and reliable information about the opportunities for the same in Germany and helping qualified students on arrival in a general way and to obtain admission into Universities and other educational institutions.

"OBSTACLES" IN WAY OF INDIAN STUDENTS.

Experience had shown that ignorance of the possibilities held out by Germany for Indian students to obtain valuable instruction in a number of useful lines, and the absence of an institution capable of attending in a business-like way to the requirements of the new commers till they got fixed up, acted as two of the principal obstacles in the way of Indian students coming to Germany. It was, therefore, felt that if these obstacles and along with them also the mistaken conception about the language "difficulty" could be removed more students would be found to take advantage of the opportunities offered by Germany.

Universities and other educational institutions in Britain are overcrowded. Political circumstances make the atmosphere in Britain increasingly unfavourable for Indian students with few exceptions. America is too expensive and Asiatics are not particularly welcome in the United States. Opportunities offered by France and other European countries are comparatively limited. These considerations were behind the decision of the Congress to open an information bureau in Berlin.

SIX MONTHS' WORK.

The Indian Information Bureau has been in existence now for six months. The work done by the Bureau within this short period taking into consideration the initial difficulties connected with the opening of an institution, the limited means at its disposal and the opposition from also unexpected quarters which all organizations unfortunately have to share, fully justifies its founding by the Congress.

Since March, through the Bureau, and as a result of its activities 17 students have come to Germany for higher education or practical training. This number does not take into consideration students from other European countries particularly Great Britain who have come to Germany on short visits and have availed themselves of the services of the Bureau. Out of the 17 students, 12 have come directly from India and 5 from Britain. According to communications to hand, 11 students are still to come: 6 from India, 4 from England 1 from France. During the period of its existence, the Bureau has proved of use and help in all to 93 Indians, mostly students. The Bureau has arranged suitable lodgings for 15; obtained admission into schools or universities for 5; secured entrance for 7 for the language course; arranged free German lessons on an exchange basis for 4 students; obtained concessions for 3; supplied commercial assistance to 7 and introduced 4 students to professors. It has helped 18 persons to visit factories of various kinds in different parts of Germany. It has helped educationalists from India to see the schools in which they were interested; medical man to see hospitals and attend operation and doctors and engineers interested in public health to see various kinds of municipal works. The Bureau has arranged for the practical training of 10 students: 2 in oil-refining, 4 for soap manufacture, 2 for photography and 2 for electro-technics. During August alone, 9 students have approached the Bureau in connection with their practical training.

214 INQUIRIES ATTENDED TO.

Since the date of its opening the Bureau has received and answered 214 enquiries from India covering a very range of subjects. During the same period it has issued 4 Bulletins, the last one in printed form. The publication of a Bulletin in printed form is an expensive matter and the Bureau has no special fund for this purpose. The last publication, excluding the postage charge has cost the Bureau nearly 600 Marks.

GERMAN PROFESSOR'S KIND ACT.

A good part of this has been recovered by advertisements and a German professor interested in the work of the Bureau has donated a sum of 100 Marks towards the expenses of the Bulletin. We hope that this kind act of the German professor will serve as an example to many Indians. As the Bureau is getting to be known it is being visited by a steadily increasing number for information and assistance, as well as, to read papers and periodicals. In March we had 12 visitors, in April 27, in May 34, in June 31, July 72 and August 183. The steady rise in the number of our visitors has shown us that it is both necessary and useful to maintain a reading room and library. The obstacle in the way of what is generally stated by all our friends and visitors as an "excellent idea" being translated into action is again lack of funds. We have, however, this month made a start in this direction, hoping that public opinion in India will not be wanting to support an useful venture.

There are several useful lines which the work of the Bureau could be extended. One such, —the maintenance of a reading room and library—has already been mentioned. There is, besides, the important work of co-ordinating the work of Indian students abroad. The Bureau could do much in this direction. It is also necessary to raise and maintain a loan fund. All these could be undertaken only if the basis of the Bureau itself is first strengthened. Therefore, it is hoped that those who appreciate the work and value of the Bureau will by timely support both moral and material, see that the Bureau is put on sound and secure basis.

EXPRESSION OF GRATITUDE.

In concluding this short report, those responsible for the management of the Bureau feel it their duty to express their grateful thanks to the many individuals and institutions in this country, with whom they had to come in contact in the course of their work, and from whom they have received nothing but uniformally hearty sympathy and support.

YOUNG MAHARAJA'S NEW ADVISERS.

PERSAI SEDITION CASE.

(From Our Correspondent.)

INDORE, C. I., Oct. 2.

It is rumoured that the Lala Shreemansingh, the General Minister, may be as administrative coach to young Maharaja Yeshvantrao Holkar after the investiture ceremony takes place and the Maharaja gets full ruling powers. Lala Nehalchand, the Akkari member, will succeed Mr. Shrimansingh as General Minister. Some say that the Political Department at Simla does not approve of the idea of appointing any of the State servants as administrative adviser to the youthful Maharaja. They are contemplating giving this post to an I.C.S. retired officer, preferably an Englishman, to guide the Maharaja in administration of the State.

PREPARING WELCOME.

H. H. the Maharaja Yeshvantrao leaves Port Said during the last week of this month. Indore subjects are busily engaged arranging the programme for welcoming their ruler. H. H.'s sister, Manorama Raje, also returns with the Maharaja. It is said in Palace circles that her nuptials will be celebrated next December. The bridegroom-elect is Mr. Chandrasen Mutkar, Bar-at-Law. The ex-Maharaja, Sir Tukoji Rao, the father of the bride, is expected in Indore for wedding festivities, and it is said that he will put up in the New Lal Baugh Palace.

MR. PERSAI'S SEDITION CASE CLOSES.

The prosecution closed their case against Mr. R. P Persai who was being prosecuted for alleged sedition. The defence called in 36 witnesses, the principal among whom were: Sir Tukojirao, ex-Maharaja, Messrs. P. Baburao, Ramprasad Dube, Shankar Gavade, Dilsan Mahamed and the editors of certain daily newspapers. The District Magistrate passed orders declining to summon the outside witnesses. The accused submitted an application that either all his 36 witnesses be summoned or all of them should be dropped. The defence witnesses, Mr. Palairet, Mr. Bhandari and others were present in the Court, but Mr. Persai declined to examine them. The prosecution and defence counsel addressed the Court at length last week. The District Magistrate, Mr. Khan, has reserved judgment, which will be given on the 5th instant.

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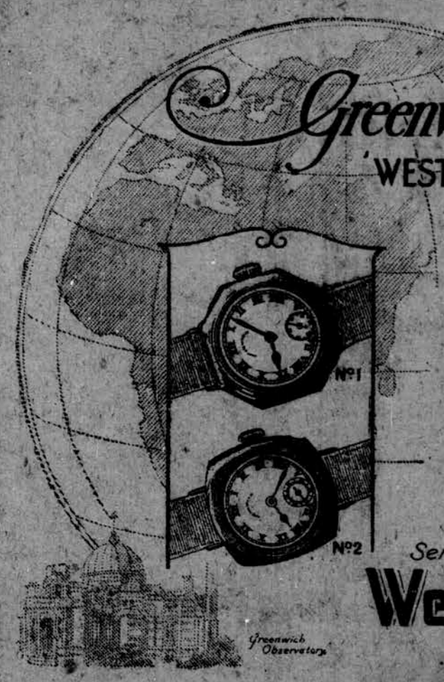

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EAST AND WEST

(Continued from page 6.)

in November 1914 the British Government, which had previously been putting out feelers in the Arab portions of the Ottoman empire, entered into active alliance with Arab leaders, for revolt and military operations against the Turks. At various stages during the War all the Arab populations were, either by manifesto or by promises to leaders, promised their independence in the event of the victory of the Allies. Not only Egypt but the lands of "Arabia" came under these arrangements.

"It will be remembered that the Grand Sheriff of Mecca, a servant and sworn vassal of the Sultan-Khalifa, was pumped-up into the status of a mighty independent potentate, and thrones promised to the entire Sherifial family as they should become available for distribution. Thus a nominally Arab rule would be assured to each State. With commendable foresight, the British also flattered and financed the Sherif's strong enemy, Sultan Ibn Saud, and with two strings to their bow, the friendly Arab control of the Hedjaz (Mecca, Medina, etc.,) was assured. The Arabs, in the main, responded to the inducements and actively (in some cases in arms) assisted the Christians to destroy a Muslim empire.

"In the course of events, one son of Sherif Hussein, Feisal, was given Syria (which had always geographically and administratively embraced Palestine), but the French upsetting the original sharing of spoils, Feisal was given Iraq as compensation, and he is still asking for his independent control. Abdullah, another son, was given a throne in an artificially sliced-off part, west of Palestine, dubbed Trans-Jordan. Old Hussein was turned out by Ibn Saud, who became both ruler of his own country Nejd and of the Hedjaz, and is now a faithful supporter of British plans. France took over Syria and fought the Druze and Arab Muslims to a standstill.

"The Great War was, perhaps more than any war in history, distinguished by contradictory policies and conflicting promises. After letting the Arabs of Palestine believe that they would, on the victory of the Allies, receive self-government for Palestine in place of the Muslim rule of the Turkish foreigners, Lord Balfour made one of these conflicting promises. While the great armada of Allenby, rendered possible only by the alliance of Egypt and the compliance of Arab populations everywhere, was still fighting the small but heroic Turkish forces, Lord Balfour made the famous and infamous "Balfour Declaration." He was by the chance of politics, Foreign Secretary of this country at the time, but he did not submit his "Declaration" either to the Parliament of England or to the population of Palestine. Few people could repeat this Declaration of November 1917 without consulting a library. Few know that it was no sort of treaty, congress or conference decision, or emanation from a League; that it was, in fact, the personal view of Lord Balfour expressed in a letter to Lord Rothschild. It conveyed, indeed, the news that the Cabinet wanted to make a deal with Lord Rothschild, for that is what the declaration amounted to. The one treated the other like the head of one people addressing the head of another, but neither the Jews nor the British had been consulted. The letter was simply a proposal to cause Lord Rothschild to give support to the War Loan at a time when British Government found it needed more resources. To attract the Zionist panjandrum an undertaking was offered which ignored the inhabitants of Palestine, who were not asked to consider the intention. Yet England is asked, under an administration popularly believed to be Socialist, to hold this deal of Balfour's as sacred as the Belgian Scrap of Paper, agreed, signed and sealed by the parties.

WHAT DOES IT SAY?

"Suppose even that the letter had been, what it was not, an act of the British Parliament, and had given someone a property that neither belonged to the giver nor the receiver. Is not England entitled to reverse its crimes?

"If that right is denied to a country which is declared to be ruled democratically, the very letter of the Declaration is in itself a denial of the policy that has been built upon it. It has been interpreted by the spoilers of the Arabs as the guarantee of Jewish rule over Palestine; and, since the War, the tone of the invading Jewish colonists has been, so far as relates to the greater number, consistent with this interpretation. Tory friends of Zionism have supported that fallacy; Labour men (Kenworthy, Brailsford, and others) have fed that illusion. The letter of Lord Balfour, however, stated that the civil rights of the Arab majority should be unimpaired. The words are:

THE DECLARATION.

"His Majesty's Government view with favour the establishmennt in Palestine of a national home for the Jewish people, and will use their best endeavour to facilitate the achievement of this object, it being clearly understood that nothing shall be done which may prejudice the civil and religious rights of existing non-Jewish communities in Palestine."

The howl of joy from the branch of Zionism known as Palestinian Zionism, and the widespread repetition of the interpretation as a promise of restoration of Jewish rulership over Palestine, were evidently felt by the British authorities in the country to call for correction. For, directly the War came to an end, the British Government issued a clear proclamation to the Arabs, which was posted in every town and village in Palestine. It promised them:

"the establishment of national governments and administrations, deriving their authority from the initiative and free choice of the indigenous populations."

FREE CHOICE OF THE POPULATIONS.

"The Arabs have never ceased to express their free choice, nor have they ever ceased to denounce the pretensions of the new Jewish colonists to the control of the country. They formed a National Party, and to this party the Christian population adhered. The Nationalists also possess the support of the indigenous population of Jews. The Arab majority, which works with these additional national elements, is united against Zionist pretensions; but, despite the promises before, during and after the War, it has had no control over the administration of its own affairs. It rejects all suggestions that Italy should replace England as a mandatory ruler. It demands a national government and administration, deriving authority from the free choice of the indigenous populations. Its delegations to London and its representations to the League of Nations, have been ignored over a period of ten years. Meanwhile the British mandatory (acting under a Mandate virtually given to themselves by themselves) confines its operations to "good and orderly administration," the stream of Jewish colonisation has been encouraged despite the quite recent decision to slow down the colonisations (till the clouds roll by) it is evident that there has been a reckless stimulation of the stream of invasion. Backed by no fertile and smiling prospects but by a yearly half-million of British money spent on the country, 2,178 Jews poured in during the year 1928; while 2,168 poured out, unable to "make a do of it," and even in this exercise of its functions it submits to Jewish interference. The impartial British administration is not a free agent. It works under the supervision of an international group of Jews, known as the "Jewish Agency". This body is one of the undemocratic and artificial creations of the complainsant League of Nations. It is not even a popular body of the Zionist colonists; it has absolute control of the education, finances and public works of the country and over the selection and admission of immigrants. It also supervises public health work. It fixes taxation, and can make it hot for "the primitive and unproductive Arab" who see themselves supplanted without hope of appeal or a remedy. The mass of the population, who know the natural possibilities of the land, have not the right to a word on the nature and number of the immigrants, incited to enter a land of scanty natural resources.

KEEPING THE SACRED WORD.

"We have not kept our word to consult the indigenous populations. Balfour's promise to "facilitate the achievement" has had the trial of a decade. Now let us give up the administration, but not without establishing, according to our word, a national government and administration, deriving their authority from the initiative and free choice of the indigenous populations.

STEPS MEANWHILE.

"As it is the evident intention of the "Socialist" administration of England to refuse this elementary contribution to human justice, it is our duty to press for the production of the Palestine Nationalists' representations to the League of Nations and their discussion in Parliament. Further, it is incumbent on a decent nation to receive officially and with respect for all the forms the next Palestinian Delegation which is now seeking to secure an interview with the Government of Britain.'"

The "East-west Circle" concludes:

"Will you kindly keep in mind that in the 'Daily Telegraph' of Sept. 7th, not in an editorial statement but in an article by Mr. Ashmead Bartlett, appeared the news that

1.—The 7th Arab Congress is sitting in Jerusalem and is attended by 48 "prominent leaders."

2.—That the Mufti has placed before the High Commissioner the following demands of the Arab community:

a.—Political equality with the Jews.

b.—Equal economic rights with Jews; the abrogation of Jewish monopolies for hydro-electric and other concessions, and the re-granting of all concessions by and through a Federal Government on the basis of open competition.

c.—The status quo regarding the Holy Places of the respective religions.

d. The adoption of new immigration restrictions according to the economic and social needs of the country."

3.—The Mufti disavows all responsibility for massacres.

4.—A pronclamation was issued on Sept. 6th signed by 18 of the foremost Arab lawyers of Palestine, dealing with the High Commissioner's proclamation of Sept. 1. They allege outrages were committed against Arabs, and declare British forces killed without reason Arab women, children and old men, in the raid on the village of Surabaiyeh (or Surbaher); and that British marines fired indiscriminately into the spectators at Haifa.

It says that the voice of the Arab nation has become hoarse in protesting against the Zionist policy of the Government; demands immediate investigation of the shootings at Surbaher and Halfa, "not prejudicing the question of who is to blame, but referring to the prevalent opinion of the native population that the British Government is no longer impartial."

THE GERMAN SOCIETY.

Everyone recognises to-day the importance of learning German. There is scarcely any doubt that the German language will play a useful part in the life of the Indian people.

The objects of the Deutsche Gesellschaft are: (1) to advance the study of German language and literature, (2) to establish a German Library in Bombay, (3) to open and recognise mofussil centres, (4) to start and conduct a periodical, and (5) to facilitate intercourse between all persons interested in these objects.

The Deutsche Gesellschaft shall consist of honorary members, life members, ordinary members and associate members. A life member shall pay a subscription of Rs. 250 in one payment or in five payments of Rs. 50 each within a total period of five years. An ordinary member and an associate member shall pay annually Rs. 15 and Rs. 5 respectively as subscription.

A managing committee of eleven persons was elected on the 3rd October 1929. Those who are interested in the Deutsche Gesellschaft are requested to correspond with Prof. G. M. Jadhav, c/o Seth G. S. M. College, Parel, Bombay.

HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR IRAQ.

—:o:—

SIR FRANCIS HUMPHRYS APPOINTED.

LONDON, Oct. 6.

Sir Francis Humphrys has been appointed High Commissioner in Iraq in succession to the late Sir Gilbert Clayton.—Reuter.

ALLEGED CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.

—:o:—

HEAD CLERK IN TROUBLE.

The Bombay City Police have made one more arrest in connection with the complaint lodged by the manager of Messrs. Whiteaway Laidlaw and Co. of criminal breach of trust in respect of over Rs. 10,000.

The arrest person is Stephen Joseph Vaz, Head Clerk, Whiteaway Laidlaw and Co.

Inspector H. Hurst in applying for a remand of the accused in police custody stated that investigation made into the allged fraud revealed that cash had been misappropriated from the amounts received on account of cash sales to the extent of over Rs. 40 per day for a considerable period. During December 1928, more than Rs. 3,000 had been misappropriated.

The amounts received on account of cash sales were entered on daily cash sale sheets and it was the duty of the accused to check it. All the cash sales for the present year Mr. Hurst pointed out had been "maliciously destroyed" but from the sheets of last year which were available, it had been ascertained that some of the false entries had been in the handwriting of the accused and it is alleged that the accused and the cashier who had already been arrested were working hand in glove to defraud the firm. The accused was arrested at Borivli on September 5.

The Magistrate ordered the accused to be released on a cash deposit of Rs. 3,000.

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BOMBAY TUESDAY OCTOBER 8 1929

"MYSTERY" HOUSE AT SAHARANPUR

Policeman's Evidence Regarding Find of a Bomb Factory

BHAGAT SINGH HANDLES REVOLVER IN DOCK

LAHORE ACCUSED ASK GOVT. TO ENGAGE COUNSEL FOR DEFENCE

LAHORE, Oct. 7.

Before the first witness in the Lahore Conspiracy case was examined to-day the Crown Counsel announced that Dr. Gaya Prasad, Shiv Varma and Jaidev were the three accused concerned in the alleged discovery of explosives in a house in Sahranpur.

The first witness, Mohammad Yasin, a Police Naik from Saharanpur, deposed that on May 13, Mr. Mathra Das, District Superintendent of Police, accompanied by several police officers, made enquiries regarding a "mysterious house" in Mohalla Chob Faroshan. The witness informed them the result of his enquiries, namely, that three persons were living in that house, that one of them was a doctor, and that the latter, before starting practice, was receiving certain chemicals and medicines.

WHAT THEY FOUND IN HOUSE.

Mr. Mathradas, accompanied by several police officers and the witness, went to the house, on tapping the door of which a young man came out. The police party, including the witness, on entering the house, found two young men there, some bottles containing chemicals, some books and a box

BOMB RAISED OVER POLICEMAN'S HEAD.

Mr. Mathradas wanted to see the contents of the box, but the occupants of the house refused to show them. Mr. Mathradas persisted in his demand. Thereupon, the young man who had opened the door lifted the lid of the box, drew out a bomb and raised it over his head. When questioned, he said that it was a bomb.

Mr. Mathradas seized the accused by the wrist, the witness caught hold of his waist, and thus they captured him. Similarly the other occupant of the house was captured. The young men were taken out of the house and the police recovered from the house 'inter alia' five bombs, five revolvers and two cartridges. The witness identified the two occupants of the house as Shiv Varma and Jaidev.

BHAGAT SINGH HANDLES REVOLVER IN DOCK.

At this stage Bhagat Singh expressed a desire to examine one of the revolvers recovered from the house, after a brief expression of views by the Crown Counsel, the Magistrate, Bhagat Singh and the Defence Counsel as to the desirability of allowing the accused to handle the revolver, the Magistrate allowed the Defence Counsel to hand over the revolver to Bhagat Singh. The latter, after a brief scrutiny, returned the weapon.

Cross-examined, the witness stated that when the search of the house was made, there were only policemen and police officers in the house. When the list of articles recovered was made, however, two non-officials were present.

OWNER OF "MYSTERIOUS" HOUSE.

Abdul Jalil, the owner of a house in Mohalla Chob Faroshan, deposed that he used to see three persons living in the "mysterious" house, one special feature of which was that it used to remain closed from the inside. He identified Gaya Prasad as one of the three persons.

Raghbir Singh, Sub-Inspector of Police, Saharanpur, said that Mohammad Yasin (first witness) informed him that three suspicious-looking persons who looked like Bengalis, were staying in a house in Mohalla Chob Faroshan, and that they were keeping their house always shut. He (witness) passed on this information to Mr. Mathradas, and on receiving instructions from him to that effect, further enquiries were made. These showed that Sham Sarup, a Congress worker, used to visit the house.

Mr. Mathradas, the witness and some other police officers went to the house, picking up on their way Sher Ali, a 'Rais', and Arshad Ahmad, a Muktear. The witness then mainly corroborated the statements of the first witness Yasin Khan. He said that the two persons who were in the house were arrested on the occasion of the search, but Gaya Prasad was arrested on May 15 by the policemen who were posted to guard the house. The nails of the accused were found to be smeared with something yellowish. This was scraped and sent to the Chemical Examiner.

Before the next witness was examined, Mr. Amolakram, Defence Counsel, objected to the police frequenting the witnesses' room. He suggested that the visits of police officials to the witnesses were likely to prejudice the latter's evidence.

After some discussion, Mr. Gopal Lal, the Crown Counsel, agreed to allow the defence to post a guard outside the witnesses' room to watch against any members of the police force exerting influence over witnesses.

At this stage the Magistrate was requested to postpone the proceedings on the ground that Jaidev was suffering from fever. The Magistrate called upon the doctor for advice.

NO SEARCH WARRANTS.

Cross-examined, Raghubir Singh said that no search warrants were produced before searching the house. Witness and other police officers had gone there really to find out who the occupants of the house were and what they were doing there.

Before the doctor who had been sent for in view of Jaidev's reported illness arrived, the Magistrate adjourned the case till to-morrow as it was already late in the afternoon.

ACCUSED APPLICATION TO MAGISTRATE.

Eight of the accused in the "Conspiracy" case have filed an application asking the Magistrate to allow them to appoint counsel to defend them at Government expense.

The Crown has asked the accused to submit a list of the counsel from among whom the prosecution could select counsel for the accused.—A. P.

AGA KHANS LATEST

To Marry Mlle. Carron on Dec. 4

LONDON, Oct. 7.

Paris.—H. H. Aga Khan has informed newspaper men that he is marrying Mademoiselle Carron at Aixlesbains on December 4.—Reuter.

COSTES' RECORD IN STRAIGHT-LINE FLIGHT

COVERS 6,006 MILES NON-STOP.

LONDON, Oct. 7.

Peking.—Costes claims to have covered 6,006 miles non-stop from Le Bourget to Tsitaikharo existing record for a flight "in straight line" held by the Italians the Ferrarin and Delprete is 4.661 miles for a distance from Rome to Baria.—Reuter.

SARDA ACT CONDEMNED.

(BY MAIL).

AMRAOTI, Oct. 6.

Considerable public interest has been aroused by the debate held at the Marathi Literary Society yesterday on a resolution condemning Sarda's Child - Marriage Act Rao Bahadur K. V Brahma, presiding. The resolution protested against the action of the Central Legislature of India in enacting the Child Marriage Bill, inasmuch as it was an encroachment by the Legislature on the social and religious freedom of India. Mr. Rajderkar, (mover), Miss Chitnis, Miss Bhat, Miss Palsole, Mr. R C. Deshpande, all College students and Prof. Kulkarni, spoke in favour of the resolution while Mrs. Mathurabai Dravid, head mistress, Girls High School, Mrs. Chandratai Patwardhan and Mr. R D. Deshpande, Mr. T. Y. Mhaisalkar, Mr. Kanphade, Miss Samel (students) opposed the resolution The resolution was declared carried by 90 votes to 80.—A. P.

REACTIONARIES TRIUMPH IN BOMBAY COUNCIL

(Continued on page 1.)

first reading when it was pointed ou that this Bill was quite different from the Bole Bill as conditions were different. Messrs. Naik, Nawale, Gunjal, Bechar and others supported the first reading of the Bill which was circulated for eliciting public opinion.

AMENDING BOMBAY POLICE ACT.

After lunch Mr. Murzban introduced a Bill to amend the Bombay City Police Act. The Bill is intended to remove the hardships of the convicts who are released from jail they find great difficulty in finding place of residence and shelter and if any such person is found loitering between sunset and sunrise he is arrested by the police and charged under Section 112 of the Police Act. Such convictions operate harshly and mar the future careers of the offenders.

The Bill was opposed by Sir Vasantrao, Messrs. Asawale, Bole and the Home Secretary, the latter pointing out that though the motive of the mover was good he had failed to make out a case and convince the House Mr. Bechar and Mr. Nariman supported the measure. He said that the Bill should be considered on its own merits and as it was trying to restore one important principle of penal law where it is wanting it deserves support. The Home Member opposed the Bill which was rejected by 41 against 17 votes.

Mr. Bechar introduced his Bill to amend the Bombay District Municipal Act and the first reading was carried the mover having agreed to the amendment suggested by the Minister in charge of the Department.—Free Press.

R.A.F. and Afghan Rebellion

C.-IN-C'S APPRECIATION OF RANK & FILE

TRIBUTE TO SIR G. SALMOND.

SIMLA, Oct. 7.

The complete success which attended the efforts of the Royal Air Force in the Air operations in Afghanistan during the rebellion is recounted by a "Gazette of India Extraordinary" which publishes a letter from His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief to the Secretary, Army Department, together with a report by Sir W. G. H. Salmond, Air officer Commanding Royal Air Force. The Commander-in-Chief in forwarding Sir Geoffrey Salmond's letter points out that these operations (between 18th December 1928 and 25th February 1929) were carried out with complete success in exceedingly difficult and dangerous conditions.

NOT ENGAGED IN MILITARY OPERATIONS.

On several occasions machines flying to and over the British Legation were fired upon and in one case a machine was compelled to descend. Climatic conditions and nature of the terrain added very greatly to these difficulties and dangers. The whole series of operations were carried out with a skill and gallantry that reflect utmost credit upon officers and other ranks of the Royal Air Force, engaged in them. They were not, however, strictly speaking, military operations and therefore this is not a military despatch of officers and other ranks (mentioned in the despatch).

The following have already been recognised by the grant of decorations. Air Force Cross had been awarded to Squadron-Leader R. S. Maxwell, Flight-Lieutenant D. F. Anderson, Flight-Lieutenant R. Ivolaw Chapman, Flying-Officer L. H. Anness and Flying-Officer C. W. L. Trusk. Air Force Medal had been awarded to leading Aircraftsman G. Donaldson. The Commander-in-Chief records his high appreciation of the services of Air Officer Commanding (Sir Geoffrey Salmond) whose capable administration of the Royal Air Force during the last two years is amply demonstrated by the smoothness and efficiency with which the Force has carried out its strenuous and unprecidented task and of Group-Captain R. P. Mills who superintended the operations and displayed greatest ability and resource. His Excellency expresses his obligation to Air Vice-Marshal. Sir R. Brooke-Popham, Air Officer Commanding Iraq for the promptitude with which Victoria Aircaft were mobilised and despatched to this country.

SIR GEOFFREY'S TRIBUTE TO SIR DENYS.

Sir Geoffrey pays a tribute to Sir Denys Bray, the Foreign Secretary, who in many questions that arose displayed utmost insight and sympathy. At Peshawar Group Captain Mills was in closest touch with Sir Norman Bolton, while at Kabul Sir Francis Humphrys had the assistance of Flying-Officer Truck. Sir Geoffrey adds that the success of these operations is largely due to the remarkably efficient organisation which was provided under Sir Francis Humphrys, direction at Kabul. He emphasises use of Air Power imperially as India drew upon Iraq for her own Frontiers. —A. P.

THE SALT ENQUIRY.

(By Mail.)

OOTACAMUND, Oct. 4.

The Tariff Board, has issued the following press communique: "Printed copies of the questionnaire to be answered by manufacturers of salt in connection with the above enquiry are now available and will be supplied on application at the Board's office in the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Building, Bombay."—A. P.

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SENSATION IN HIGH COURT

Borah Merchant Drops Dead

On Monday, great excitement was caused in the High Court by the sudden death of a Borah merchant. His name is Mulla Mohamadbhai Sheik Abdul Kader, who is a merchant, doing business at Abdur Rehman Street. He had come to the Court to file an affidavit in the Court of Mr. Justice Wadia.

Feeling somewhat suffocated he left the Court room and went out to the corridor. In a few minutes he became very ill and collapsed. Before help could be given life had become extinct

PROPOSED ALL-INDIA FEDERATION OF GOVERNMENT SERVANTS.

APPEAL FOR ORGANISATION.

The Hon. Secretary of the Central Board of Revenue Ministerial Officers' Union, sends us the following appeal:—

"To-day is the day of organisation. It has been quite impossible to live in the present conditions without a systematic organisation. Things, which are individually unobtainable, can be easily got by means of solid and unanimous efforts. This has been amply proved in every sphere of human activity. The utility of organisation is now acknowledged and systematic organisations are, day by day, being established in every sphere.

One of the important factors which constitutes a nation is the Labouring class. This class is undoubtedly the greatest in number in India and it has already recognised the urgency of a strong organisation. There have been Unions established in every industry with a strong federation of all the Unions namely the All-India Trade Union Congress.

Next in importance come the employees of Government. Organisation of these workers have been in existence for the past few years. It is however to be regretted that on attempts have yet been made to co-ordinate the activities of all the Unions or Association of Government Servants. It is now high time that a strong Federation of such Unions ought to be established.

In order, therefore, to remove this long felt necessity and to enable the betterment of general conditions of the subordinate services, it has been subordinate start an ALL-INDIA FEDERATION of the Subordinate Government Service Associations.

An inaugural meeting of the representatives of the several Unions of the Imperial and Local Governments will first be held very shortly to consider this proposal and, if necessary to take steps for the establishment of the Federation.

Meanwhile, the several Unions and Associations are requested to submit information on the following points among others, as early as possible. This will afford great help in the establishment of the All-India Federation of the Subordinate Government Services.

1. Name of the Union or Association, 2. Address of the Head office, 3. Jurisdiction, 4. Recognised by, 5. Date of establishment, 6. Scope of the Union (Aims & Objects)-enclose copy of the Memorandum and Articles of Association, Rules etc, 7. Rate of subscription, 8. Any additional activities e.g Provident Fund, Credit Societies etc, 9. Names of the Office-bearers, 10. No. of members at present on the Roll, 11. General condition of service of members, 12. Remarks: (A copy of the last Annual Report and Balance Sheet may also be forwarded), 13. Names & particulars of the branches of the Union, if any."

MEERUT CASE ADJOURNS ABRUPTLY

Muzzaffar Ahmed's Absence in Court Owing to Illness

ANOTHER BAIL APPLICATION TO BE FILED SHORTLY

MEERUT, Oct. 7.

When the court of the Special Magistrate sat to-day for the resumed hearing of the Meerut Conspiracy case the accused Shaukat Usmani informed the court that Muzaffar Ahmad, who was being represented by Mr. Sinha since his illness, did not like to be represented by any lawyer any further. Mr. Sinha also pleaded his inability to represent Muzaffar Ahmed. Under the circumstances the Magistrate had to adjourn the case. But he requested Mr. Sinha to go to the jail and try to persuade Muzaffar Ahmed to be represented, so that the hearing of the case might go on.

It may be remembered that Muzaffar Ahmed who all along was not represented by any lawyer since the beginning of the trial, he signed Vakalatnama to be represent by Mr. Sinha only during his last attack of fever after the hungerstrike.

The accused Dange, Usmani and Nimbkar who are all unrepresented also informed the Magistrate to-day that they wanted to move an appeal in the High Court against the dismissal orders of the petition for transfer of the Court to some other place and containing allegations regarding Mr. Randive and as well as against the dismissal orders on their bail application by the Sessions Judge. They said that they liked to move the High Court after the Puja vacation and requested to make arrangements that they might be taken to Allahabad.

M. AHMED REFUSES TO BE REPRESENTED.

Mr. Sinha went to the jail hospital and saw Muzaffar Ahmed there and tried to persuade him to be represented by some lawyer. But he refused to be represented.

Muzaffar Ahmed, it is reported, told Mr. Sinha frankly that he was suffering from tuberculosis and in spite of the Sessions Judge's orders on his bail application, he was being neglected. He was not even given facilities for his treatment by some good Calcutta doctors. As such he did not like to be represented. He also sent a letter to the Magistrate through Mr. Sinha. As he is not to be brought to Court by any means to-day there is no possibility of the hearing being resumed to-day.

It is understood that to-morrow he might be brought to the Court on a stretcher.

LETTER TO MAGISTRATE.

It appears that Muzuffar Ahmed has written to the Magistrate expressing his inability to be represented by any lawyer. In the letter Muzaffar Ahmed is reported to have further requested the Magistrate to expedite matters in connection with his prayer for being examined by some Calcutta doctors which is still pending before the Magistrate.

In view of this letter, the Magistrate adjourned the hearing of the case till to-morrow.—Free Press.

'MAC"--HOOVER POURPARLERS

Premier to See Senator Borah

LONDON, Oct. 7.

Washington.—Speculation is rife with regard to the secrets that Messrs. Hoover and MacDonald debated in the seclusion of their log cabin, but it is generally inferred from the decision to issue invitations to the London Conference that Britain and the United States have agreed in respect of naval disarmament. Messrs. Hoover and MacDonald spent three hours together alone yseterday morning, and resumed the deliberations in the afternoon in the presence of their Secretaries. It is significant that Mr. MacDonald is to meet on Wednesday, Senator Borah, the Chief of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee who has hitherto been one of the most strenuous opponents of the Anglo-American Naval Discussions. He is quite adamant with regard to Britain's claims to hold up and search the neutral ships in war time.—Reuter.

INVITATIONS TO FIVE-POWER CONFERENCE.

SEQUEL TO "MAC"-HOOVER 'POURPARLERS.'

LONDON, Oct. 6.

Washington.—Following the discussions between Mr. MacDonald and Mr. Hoover at the camp on the Rapidan river last evening, invitations to the Five Power Conference will be isued from London on the 7th October.—Reuter.

MESSAGES OF WELCOME

MR. MACDONALD THANKS U. S. CITIZENS.

LONDON, Oct. 6.

Rugby.—The British Prime Minister after spending yesterday morning in Washington, proceeded in the afternoon with President Hoover to the President's fishing camp on Rapidan River where with complete informality conversations between the two statesmen are taking place. Mr. MacDonald issued the following message from the British Embassy in Washington yesterday: Messages of welcome I have received from all parts of the United States have touched me no less deeply than the unforgettable greeting which the citizens of New York were good enough to accord to me yesterday. Your greetings and your welcome are through me to the people of Britain, and I know it will make their hearts full. I hope to thank as soon as I am able those who have sent messages of welcome and encouragement, but I wish to thank them now in the fullness of my heart without waiting to thank them on behalf of the people of Britain—to tell them what hope they have given me for the future and to assure them how deeply they are appreciated and how warmly they will be echoed.—B.O.W.

KARACHI MUSLIMS' OPPOSE SARDA ACT.

(From A Correspondent).

KARACHI, Oct. 7.

A meeting of Musalmans of Karachi was held on the evening of 6th inst. under the presidentship of Maulana Mahamed Siddik when several speakers of the community made strong speeches condemning the Sarda Act. The Act is considered to be a thin end of the wedge. Resolutions were passed objecting to the application of the Act to Muslims and a challenge was thrown to Government that if they tried to stop Muslims from practising their faith Muslim Community could make every possible effort to resist it.

CHOLERA IN BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

The report for October 5 states:—

"In the Presidency proper, East Khandesh District reports 10 cases and 4 deaths. West Khandesh 2 attacks and 3 deaths and Nasik District 6 attacks and 4 deaths. The report for Dhulia town is 5 cases and 1 death.

In Sind, Karachi District returns 11 cases and 4 deaths, while Sukkur reports 7 attacks and 3 deaths, Hyderabad District reports 8 cases and 4 deaths. Larkana has 2 deaths with no fresh cases. The report for Nawabshah District is one death only with no fresh attacks. Hyderabad town returns one imported case."